RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 235— BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports [illegible].

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Oct.	RAWALPINDI		
16 ,,	MALOJAx		16,619
23 ,,	RANPURA		20,837
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	16,585
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		10,918
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	11,430
20 ,,	RANCHI		15,995
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	16,659
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		10,902
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,568
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,227
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	16,619
1927			11,089
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

r First Class Passengers only.

‡ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA	For Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	NALDERA	For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CHITRAL	For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	NARKUNDA	For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
4th Oct.	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
8th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cana'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,358/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNDEREPRESENT DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouches.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujarati Graduates in a mercantile firm; persons with business tendency should only apply to Box No. 1823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3808

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One BLOCK, having full ventilation for high class Hindus and one MOTOR GARAGE. Apply PROPRIETOR, Keshavji Govindji's Building, 2nd floor, Dadi Sheth Road, Chowpatty.
C R3797

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE by Chappelle, London, in good condition. Owner going home. Rs. 300 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 1822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3808

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

GENUINE MANGO and LICHI GRAFTS 3 yrs' old Rs. 25/, 2 yrs' Rs. 20, 1 yr's Rs. 13/ per doz. respectively. ADVANCE essential. CATALOGUE to be had at one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT-STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3761

WANTED—SLICED GREEN MANGO in Brine for manufacturing Sweet Sliced Mango Chutney. Send samples and lowest quotation to S. ROY, 27, Telipara Lane, P.O. Shyambazar, Calcutta.
F R3801

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"

MATRIMONIAL.

EDUCATED ANGLO-INDIAN, Protestant, middle-aged Bachelor, Trader, in fairly well-to-do circumstances, wishes correspondence with similar, or refined Indian Christian Lady with means, with matrimonial view. Perfect abstainer, and as one respecting ten commandments, happy life assured. Apply Box No. 1824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3813

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TO TAKE THOROUGH TRAINING in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Experienced Teacher, join CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.
M R3800

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.
T R3779

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE

5 FIAT LORRIES, Model 15-Ter. Capacity 1½ tons, 4 Cylinder, 35 H.P. Fitted with pneumatic tyres, single front and twin rear wheels. In good working order. The lorries can be seen at Barkakana and Anuppur (B. N. Rly.) and Daltongunj (E. I. R.).

Also 1 FIAT LORRY, same model as above, not at present in running order, but can be put into order at small cost.

All enquiries to be addressed to:—
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
C. I. C. Rly, Ranchi (B. N. R.).

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Goya Gate, 1st October, 1926.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Extension of Kalol Vijapur Railway from Vijapur to Ambalinsan (Mile 26.00) in length are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15 hours on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1926.

1. Each Tender must be accompanied with a Deposit receipt of Rs. 500, as earnest money to be lodged with the Chief Auditor, Goya Gate, without which no Tender will be considered as valid. The earnest money thus deposited will be refunded in full to the unsuccessful Tenders, when Tenders are finally decided by the Manager and Engineer-in-chief.

2. Copies of Tenders can be obtained from the undersigned at the cost of Rs 2 each.

3. Plans and Sections, together with conditions and specification of the work can be seen in the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on week days.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept lowest or any Tender nor to assign any reason in case of rejection or non-acceptance of such Tender.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
G. B. S. Railways.
27447

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
Medical Stores.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon (S. T.) on FRIDAY, October 8th, 1926, for the sale of a quantity of surplus medical stores and instruments in one lot.

A list of the material for sale can be obtained at the Office of the DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, Marine Lines, where the stores can also be inspected.

Tenders should be delivered in a sealed cover plainly marked on the outside "Tender for Medical Stores" and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 which will be forfeited in the event of the person whose tender is accepted failing to complete the purchase by payment of the full tendered amount within 14 days of the date of the intimation that his tender has been accepted.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

G. M. O'RORKE,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
Bombay, Oct., 1926.
27444

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 26-10-26 for the work of "Renewing the buckle plates of the Hope Bridge at Surat," estimated to cost Rs. 37,000 approximately.

Tender forms, with specifications, will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per form on any working day upto 23.10.26.

Earnest money as noted on the form should accompany each tender in currency notes or Government Securities according to present market value.

The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach Division.
Public Works Department,
Surat, 29th Setpember, 1926.
27424

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit their tenders for stationery required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1927.

Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway by payment of Re. 1 per copy They are to be submitted on or before the 17th November, 1926, in sealed envelopes to the RAILWAY STORES SUPERINTENDENT.

Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened. 27420

TENDER FOR CONSUMABLE STORES.

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit their tenders for all consumable stores except coal and sleepers required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1927.

Tender forms of the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, M. Railway by payment of Rs. per copy. They are to be submitted on or before the 30th November, 1926, in sealed envelopes to RAILWAY STORES SUPERINTENDENT. Tenderers will be allowed to be present

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JOHN JOHNSON WELCH ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Captain John Johnson Welch of 52, Oxford Avenue South Shields in the County of Durham in England Retired Master Mariner European, who died at 52, Oxford Avenue, South Shields aforesaid on the 29th day of January, 1926, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of July, 1926, to George Louis Walker, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. George Louis Walker, the Administrator of the estate of Captain John Johnson Welch, deceased.
27441

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of LALDAS RAJARAM DALAL alias GORDHANDAS RAJARAM DALAL, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Timber Broker and residing at 3rd Parsiwada Lane, Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

CHIMANLAL GORDHANDAS DALAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. U. D. Patel & Co., residing at 3rd Parsiwada Lane, Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of September, 1926.
Messrs. WIN & Co.,
27445 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Joint family property and credits standing in the name of BALKRISHNA NARAYAN PAVASKAR alias NANCHE, of Bombay Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, an Estate Broker, a Bachelor. ..... Deceased.

SAKHARAM NARAYAN PAVASKAR alias NANCHE, of Bombay Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased an overseer in Swadeshi Mills, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 21st day of September, 1926.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1857 of 1924.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Turner Road, Bandra, District Suburban, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 40 Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41 Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 and Entry No. 995 annual assessments whereof Rupees four and annas ten only and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai and partly by the property of Doctor De Monte, on the west by the property of Dr. Motiwalla and north by the Turner Road and on the south by the property of Vaz Francis Almedia and part of Survey No. 40 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2rd day of July, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27229

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and particular please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT A THRILL! AMAZING!
with
BLANCHE SWEET
SEE
The Adventures of a Society Queen in Wildest South America
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
includes
The last tribute to the screen "Sheik" witnessed by thousands.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE MACHINERY AND GOODWILL OF "THE BOMBAY PRINTING INK AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING CO." AS A GOING CONCERN IN TWO SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1375 of 1926 (Devchund vs. Premchund), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 4th Khetwady Lane.

The stock-in-trade, machinery, stores, etc., and good-will of the "Bombay Printing Ink and Varnish Manufacturing Co." as a going concern in one lot.

AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

At Falkland Road, 5th Cross Lane.

The stock-in-trade, machinery, stores, etc., of the "Bombay Printing Ink and Varnish Manufacturing Company" as a going concern in one lot.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPH, AMERICAN ICE BOX, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, in the compound of Jacob Sassoon Mills, valuable and handsome substantial made-to-order furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, leather-lined chairs, mirror back side boards, dumbwaiter and dinner wagon, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy-chairs, silver cabinets, phonograph with records, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, iron bedsteads, easy-chairs, hat-stand, meatsafe, one American ice box with refrigerator, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Dyson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Burjorji Paymaster, Fardunji Pallonji Pavri, Dadabhoy Nowroji Saher, Rustomji Jehangirji Morris and Rustomji Jivanji Modi, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Murzban, the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1923, and on account and at the risk of Ahmedalli Lookmanji Bootwala, the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred on the said Executors in that behalf by the said Indenture, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th day of October, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 983 square yards situate on Plot No. 141 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 140 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shamsudin Mahomedally Bandookwala, on the South-East by land of the Board laid out as a Service Passage, on the South-West by Plot No. 142 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Phirozshaw Dhanjibhoy Patel, and on the North-West by Motlibai Street, which piece of land forms portions of lands bearing New Survey No. 1/3529 and Cadastral Survey No. 6/1871, Byculla Division, together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and two upper floors and partly of two out-buildings of ground floor only, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (6), Street No. 141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Solicitor, Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Baroda, McLean, Busreh/
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2.

Algic, Riecu, Calcutta.

Oct. 3.

Tokushima Maru, Tominiga, Kobe.

LOADING.

Oct. 2.

Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 2.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—72 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 37 bales wool raw, S Nanji; 50 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 54 bales cotton, Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd; 5450 cwts linseed oil cake, 4300 groundnut oil cake, N V mohamed.

For Glasgow:—20 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co Ltd.

S S City of Canterbury for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 60 bales cotton waste, Textile Waste and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cake, 2100 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

For Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—14700 cwts groundnut oil cake, 5750 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Vel-Velmohamed.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—301 cwts poppy seed, M Bhoota and Co; 510 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M M and Co.

For Rotterdam:—300 cwts niger seed, M Bhoota and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—10 cwts sheep guts, H A Aminoff; 386 cwts gum kadaya, D Mawji and Co.

S S Rawalpindi for Smyrna:—8 bales cotton twist, The Elphinstone Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd.

For London:—30 bales cotton rugs, B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—71 cwts old buffalo pickers, D H Bharucha; 178 cwts dry fruit, S Nasservanji and Co.

For Kobe:—2½ cwts ivory, A J Calcuttawala and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 2.

S S Pilsna from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino:—128 cases enamel ware, 103 cases iron screws, 306 cases shoes, 2237 cases glass bangles, 345 cases glass rings, 34 cases glass bangles, 345 cases glass rings, 56 cases leonian ware, 56 cases imitation jewellery, 34 cases 655 bales papers, 36 cases soap, 80 cases safety matches, 92 cases lamps and parts, 40 cases tin boxes, 25 cases copper foils, 88 cases iron chains, 100 cases beer, 20 cases mineral water, 51 cases Serravallo's tonic, 500 coils iron wire, 11121 bundles steel hoops, 22 bundles hurricane lanterns, 178 demijons acetic acid, 29 crates cement sheets, 74 cases imitation silver and gold lametta and thread, 16 cases fez caps, 57 cases finger rings, 13 cases brushes, 10 cases cotton goods, 18 cases iron wire tissues, 50 casks acetic of lead, 16 cases cardboard boxes, 13 cases electric cable, 22 bales cotton yarn, 19 cases macaroni, 50 flasks quick silver, 15 cases wire netting, 8 cases enamel vessels, 8 cases tin dishes, 5 cases printed books.

From Venice:—221 cases glass beads, 385 cases cotton goods, 135 cases railway material, 50 casks tartaric acid, 250 casks 250 cases red lead, 43 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases spun silk yarn, 156 cases 45 packages cotton and woollen piece-goods with art silk embroidery, 10 cases combs, 9 cases woollen caps, 10 cases silk waste yarn, 10 cases cotton goods with art silk, 10 cases cotton embroidery, 6 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods.

From Brindisi:—500 bags 8658 baskets potatoes, 5207 bags almonds, 765 baskets garlic, 1001 baskets onions, 4 cases paper work.

From Bari:—1970 bags almonds.

From Calamata:—2300 cases figs.

From Port Said:—4 cases gold ingots.

From Aden:—7 bags gum, 8 packages cowries, 2 packages old brass, 1 box sovereigns, 15 cases M T dollers, 6 cases tobacco and cigarettes.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—798 bags dry dates, 39 bags gall nuts, 16 bags quince seed, 73 packages old copper and brass, 5252 baskets or bundles wet dates, 8 bundles gold coins, 2 bundles silver bars, 11 Nos empty gas cylinder, 8 bags sheep skin, 4 bags rice.

From Karachi:—1891 bags wheat, 1112 bales cotton, 100 casks rosin.

From Madras:—20 drums aniline dye paste, 1420 bales cotton raw, 120 Nos empty gas cylinder, 16 cases medicines.

From Tuticorin:—60 bags tea, 25 bales senna leaves, 325 bags sand.

From Calicut:—99 bales raw cotton, 1402 bags cocoanuts, 77 bags copra, 125 bags groundnut kernel, 135 jottas coir yarn, 43 bales cotton refuse, 302 baskets dry ginger.

From Cochin:—360 cases cocoanut oil, 240 kallies hocka shells, 7 drums paint, 1 case hard ware.

From Colombo:—25 bags beans, 13 bags green peas, 11 bags pepper, 16 jottas chillies.

From Tellicherry:—690 bags cocoanuts.

From Pondicherry:—20 bundles cotton yarn waste.

From Coconada:—17 bales cotton.

From New York/Calcutta:—8 cases hard ware, 4 cases motor cars, 1 case medicine, 1 case playing cards, 2 bags steel hooks, 2 bundles auto parts.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The Bay depression is crossing the coast this morning to the north of Waltair.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, Madras Coast north, and local in Lower Burma, Central India, East Central Provinces, East Konkan, Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are: Mergui one inch; Moulmein six; Balasore one and a half; Cuttack two; Chaibasa three-quarters; Daltongang one; Gaya three-quarters; Jadalpur and Rathagirl one; Mercara three-quarters; Calicut, Cochin and Madras one; Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 3rd.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Octo 2nd.	
			1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 02	69 43	51 75	47 50
Fort ..	0 07	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 11	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.760 inches (.092 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.670 " (.057 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (1.0 above normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (2.5 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m NNW
Velocity " " 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 5
Rainfall in 24 hours 0 03 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.17 "
" " " year 72.52 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 22nd October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was locally in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme east and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former region and nearly normal in other parts. Temperature was normal except at Allahabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over west Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in upper Sind and parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was above normal in west Rajputana and below normal in parts of east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and locally in excess in other parts. Maximum temperature was below normal in most parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the area and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was slightly in excess in Berar; the minimum was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 87 deg. .1 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 79 deg. .8 (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was slightly above normal in the South Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The Bay depression is causing northerly winds all over the Peninsula. Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local falls have occurred in the Konkan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, not mentioned above, are Calicut 1.06", Cochin 1.02" and Madras 0.89".

Forecast.—Extension in the Central Provinces.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 2 September

Due to heavy slump in raw material, the Cotton mill shares opened a little bit easier and sagged the whole day. The tendency is bearish. People are afraid that the present demand in piecegood goods will not live long and the mills will be compelled to sell ready goods which they are holding, at a much lower price in cotton and consequently Japan will sell at a lower rate. The stocks at Mills on 31st Aug. 1926, were 159,000 bales; 58,000 sold but not delivered and 101,000 bales unsold.

There was a good demand in Bombay Burma and Imperial Bank shares specially fully paid.

We quote: B. Dyeing 822-8, Century 270, Fazul 870, Pearl 492-8 Crescent 180, Nagpur 545, Swadesh 508-12, New Great 312-8, Colaba 142-8, Simplex 132-8, Tata Hydro 1092-8, Tata Def. 221-4, Tata Ord 58, Burma Old 547-8, New 147-4.

Imperial Bank 1470, Quarters 371-4, Central 27-6, India 77, Eastern 83, Baroda 83-8, Andhra ord. 757-8, Tata Power 585.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	77
Baroda	50	½	83 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55
Central [illegible].. ..	25	1½	27 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	83
Imperial	500	40	1470
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	371 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	20 12
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	21 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	136 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	113 12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	310
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	935
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	144
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95 ×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	730
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	162 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		10 15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	757 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1005
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	133 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	9½
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1095
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	962½
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	585
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			466 4
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1040
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Mahmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	600
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	255
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	550
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	146 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-3-0	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	385
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	73 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	2 1 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	58
Thacker]	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	31
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 8
New India	25	1y	23
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1020
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	437 8
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	882 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	299
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	91 8
Century	100	20y	350
Central India O. ..	100	16	545
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	142 8
Coorla	100	..	150
Crescent	100	4	180
Currimbhoy	250	..	290
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	750
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	11 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pahaney	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	27 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	882 8
Finlay	100	nil	135
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	700
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	5	110
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1850
IndianBleaching, etc.	100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	377 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		110
Kilachand	25	..	5 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5700
Madhora Saindia ..	100	..	22
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86 4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	113 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	312 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	493 12
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	18
Sassoon Silk	500	..	580
Sholapur	1,000	450	3825
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	37 8
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	508 12
Swan	100		155
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 2

Ahmedabad				437 8
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	895	895	881-4	882-8
Century	377-8	377-8	370	370
Central India ..	547-8	547-8	543-12	543-12
Colaba Land ..				142-8
Crescent				180
Edward Sassoon..				145
Fazulbhoy	880	880	870	870
Finalay				135
Globe				50
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				182-8
Indore Malwa				376,4
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee ..				115
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				86 4
Mysore				113-12
New Great ..	318-12	31-12	312-8	312-8
Pearl	500	500	491-4	493-12
Pabany				230
Phoenix				425
Simplex ..				132-8
Swadeshi	515	515	508-12	508-12
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mill				125
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				255
Bombay Steam				162-4
Bundi Cement				20-12
Central India Mining				27-4
Indian Cement				136-4
Katni Cement Ord. ..				113-12
Shivarajpur				45
Tram Co. Ord.	131-14	133-2	131-4	133-2
Tata Hydro	1100	1100	1093-12	1095
Tata Iron & Stee Ord	59-8	59-4	58	58
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	225	227-8	218-12	221-4

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 2.

JUTE:—Albion 470; Alliance 482|8; Aug lo India 388; Auckland 254; Barnagore 185; Bally 192; Birla 9; Belvedere 530; Budge-Budge 468; Caledonian 544; Chrpdani 150; Clive 36|14; Craig 4|4; Cheviot 274; Dalhousie 401; Delta 520; Empire 51|4; Fort Gloster 784; Fort William 288; Gondalpara 920; Gourepore 690; Hukumchand 12|4; Hooghly 74; Howrah 40; Kamarhatty 582; Kankinarrah 468; Kelvin 470; Khardah 435; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 267; Lawrence 590; Lothian 442; Naihati 431; National 29|8; New Central 560; Northbrook 51; Nuddea 42; Orient 287; Presidency 7|6; Reliance 64|8; Seorah 26; Standard 430; Union 550; Waverly 6|4; Hessian 14|8; Jute 59.

COTTON:—Agra United —|10; Dunbar 146; Keshavram Cotton 3|12.

COAL:—Raneegunge 29|2.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 48; B.I. Corporation 2|3|4; Burma Corp. 10|12; I.T. Still 6|12; Imperial Bank 1440; Imperial Contv. 370.

REMARKS:—Jute shares steady. Government securities were firm. 3 1|2 per cent. Govt. Paper 77|6, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945 55) 108|8; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960 70) 88|10.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.)

Since our last report there have been more offerings of the Larkanas and the Upper Sinds which have been readily absorbed while the Sind Lights continue to change hands in small lots.

The business in Karachi Electries has been meagre. We understand that the Government of Bombay has been approached direct for the reduction in the rate of unit. Business in Hyd: Elec: has been done at 10¾ per share.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100	150
Sind Lighterage	150	140
Larkana Jacobabad	100	73
Upper Sinds	100	71
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electries	100	91
Hyderabad Electries	100	102
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100	111-8
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	100	115
India Flour Mills	50	118
Century Flour Mills	100	108

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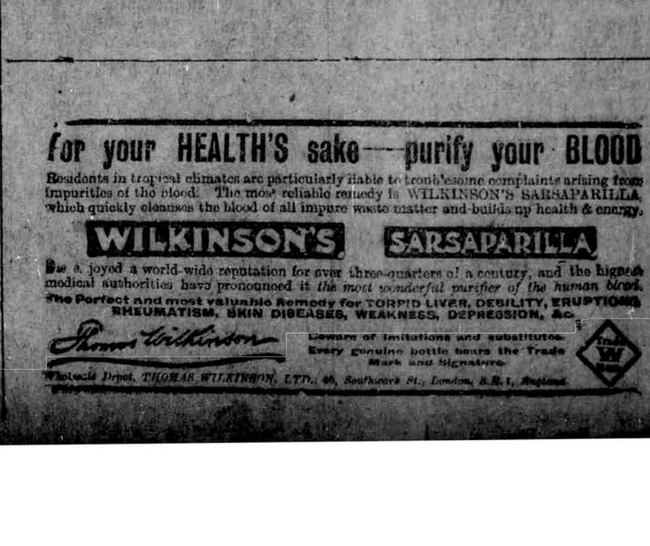
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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct 2.

A further sharp drop of 62 to 56 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on long liquidation and heavy hedge and straddle selling. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 17 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st October (5.50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friend Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market declining under influence of heavy private crop estimates and lack of off-take."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H Springman and Co.:—

"The decline caused by favourable weather for the growing crop, and heavy selling against actual. Lower prices expected. Expect trade takings to decrease."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cause of decline is journal of Commerce estimate of crop:—16,679,000 bales"

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 1st inst. as under:—

"Market declined on private increased crop estimates"

Our opinion:—

The decline in America continues unabated and crop estimates are being universally increased. At the same time, takings by trade shows an enormous decrease and until such time as the decline is permanently checked and some fresh development is in sight, it seems that the trade will remain aloof. The present action of the market is likely to last for some time and we will not be surprised to see in the near future a level of about 12 cents ruling in the New York market.

So far as the local market is concerned, we see nothing bullish in the situation and are still of the opinion that prices will have to decline further as they are completely out of parity compared with Americans.

Messrs. Breul and Co's report:—

This morning brings the advice of a further serious decline in America, and Broach is expected to open at Rs. 290. In our opinion the quotation to-day should be about Rs. 265. The position of our market is extremely unsound and we can see nothing but danger ahead.

We do not think that American prices have yet touched the bottom, but 13 cents appears to us to be a reasonable level at which to commence scale down buying operations.

With a sharp break reported from America this morning, the Marwari Bazaar here opened easier at Rs. 287½ for F G M. G Broach April/May and steadily gave way on Commission Houses selling to Rs 286. At this stage, Bazaar operators and some Marwari Shroff came out to buy, with the result that the rate improved to Rs. 288 but this improvement did not last, as renewed weakness again saw the rate declining to Rs. 285½ and the Bazaar finally closed at the same rate. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 386 and going up by a rupee declined steadily to Rs. 283½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at the same rate.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January after having opened at Rs. 271 declined by half a rupee at the outset, but since then some improvement set in which took the price up to Rs 272½. Around this level, offices and general selling caused the rate to give way and the close was easier at Rs 269½. F. G M.G Bengal Dec/Jany opened at Rs 228 advanced to Rs 229½ but closed easier at Rs. 227½.

The ready market yesterday continued depressed, with an insignificant demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 p.m.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	283½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	227
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	267½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 2

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st October, 1926:—

Cotton	903 Bales
Wheat	2190 Cwt.
Linseed	1819 Cwt.
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	512 Cwt.
Poppyseed	28 Cwt.
Groundnuts	8 Cwt.
Castorseed	1134 Cwt.
Rice	1023 Cwt.
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	575 Cwt.
Mowraseed	710 Cwt.
Gram	1377 Cwt.
Juwar	7105 Cwt.
Masur	nil
Barley	2500 Cwt.
Bajri	2553 Cwt.
Coal	200 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 2nd 1926

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	1,362	869
Central India ..	121	5,053	5,680
Barsi and Nagas ..	..	333	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Beras	26	1,139	3,084
Central Provinces ..	35	164	1,843
Total Oomras ..	182	8,165	12,458
Dholera	23	1,227	3,238
N.W. Provinces ..		1,345	1,461
Rajputana	42	3,511	921
Sind-Punjab ..	..	2,085	1,666
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	36	3,349	7,259
Western-Northern	75	4,724	4,788
Cocoanads	..	17	908
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	3,429	5,019
Persian	36	1,411	559
American	509	3,505	128
Egyptian and African		3,731	10,585
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	..	..
Total ..	903	39,567	49,080

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 30th Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	710	33,011	35,037
Japan & China	..	10,778	33,471
Coast Ports	..	1,365	1,784
Up country by Rail.	..	9,335	398
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	2,075	3,005
Total ..	710	56,624	70,795

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	285/98	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/90	+28
Bengal F G M G	265/75	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	280/90	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	265/75	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	325/35	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M G	320/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	320/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/15	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	+31/2
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	275/85	+20/1
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	270/75	.....
Muthia F G M G	250/60	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	290/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	380/90	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	355/60	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	290/305	.....
Dholleras Fine M G	325/30	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 2.

December	13.27
January	13.33
March	13.58
May	13.75
July	13.91
Middling Spot	13.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 2.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	107,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	56,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	99,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 2.

October	13.08
January	13.30
Middling Spot	12.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Scinde Good	5.25
Scinde Fully Good	5.50
Scinde Fine	5.85
Bengal Good	5.35
Bengal Fully Good	5.65
Bengal Fine	5.95
Oomra Good	6.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.40
Oomra Fine	6.70
Broach Good	6.15
Broach Fully Good	6.55
Broach Fine	6.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
October	7.31	7.32
November		7.32
December	7.35	7.36
January	7.42	7.42
February		7.43
March	7.51	7.50
April		7.51
May	7.57	7.57
June		7.58
July	7.64	7.62
August		7.61
September		7.60
October		7.60
Middling Spot		7.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
October		14.13
November	13.85	13.98
December		13.93
January	13.70	13.78
February		13.78
March		13.78
April		13.78
May		13.78
June		13.78
July		13.78
August		13.78
September		13.93
October		13.88
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		16.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
54/3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
55 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Very steady.
Wheat Australian—
54/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Very steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55/6 Oct Shipment Buyers.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 1 270,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 2.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-2-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£17-2-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
30/4½ Nov-Dec Delivery Buyers.
31/4½ Jan-April Delivery Paid and Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 2.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Buyers.
Market:—More firmly held.
Linseed Bombay—
£17-7/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 2.

Demand Bills	484.75

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt	17/3
Jan-March per cwt	17/6
July-Sept per cwt	16/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7-3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 3.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/6705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindus Mill	,,	1 0 3
David Mills	,,	1 0 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 6 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 1 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 7 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 6
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12. 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 24th September 1926

Description Spot prices 23-9-26 16-9-26.

Southern G d.	324	329
Bijapore G.d.	324	329
Bagalkote G.d.	334	339
Notherns (excluding red)	339	344
Miraj G.d.	364	369
Compta G d.	364	369
Tinnevelies G d.	379	384
Kurungannis G.d.	382	387
Cambodia G.d.	389	394
	Futures	
Hedge Contracts	23-9-26	16-9-26.
Bengals Dec-Jan. ..	253	256
Broach April-May ..	314	318
Oomra F. Dec Jan ..	299	305
Southerns G Aug/Sept. ..	320	324

Receipts for the week ending Sept. 23 1926

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales
Bengals	1427	975
Oomras	1489	2623
Dholleras	102	940
Broach	...	...
Southerns	1105	1538
Persians	885	43
Americans	79	138
Egyptians	...	40
E. Africans	3078	3536
Other sorts	...	...
Total	8165	9833

Exports for the week ending Sept23

	Bales
United Kingdom	210
Continent	9832
China	...
Japan	2220
Coast Ports	110
Total ..	12 72
Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	5651
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..
Total ..	5651

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd Sept

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
31883	39235	18580	20159	33128

Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd Sept.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	210	2410	875
Continent —	20336	24651	5967
China	200	500	3100
Japan	10578	18929	51523
Coast Ports ..	363	545	1239
U. S. A.	..	50	..
Total	31717	47085	62704

	1923-24	1922-23
	13254)	19743
	37728)	
	3843	764
	16203	31129
	1259	1036
	..	..
Total	72357	52672

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st to 23rd September	7,345
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 23rd September	62,428
The total stock of cotton in Bombay on the 31st August, 1926, was	4,27,284
Therefore the adjusted figures of stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay are:—	
On 2nd September, 1926	4,12,344
On 9th September, 1926	3,97,516
On 16th September, 1926	3,79,498
On 23rd September, 1926	3,62,926

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 15th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 October.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 Jan|Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1|2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1225
Bank's buying D D 1295
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1310.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 131 1|4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138 1|2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 1|4 1st instant.
London—Japan 2|0 1|32 1st instant.
London—Paris 172.00 1st instant.
London—Belgium 179.00 1st instant.
London—Switzerland 25.14 1st instant.
London—Italy 129.00 1st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1217
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	137 1/4
Shanghai	174 1/4
Japan	134
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 1.

To-day's rate:
T T Berlin on London 20.37
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11 7/8
T T Brussels on London 178.93
T T Madrid on London 31.93
T T Milan on London 129.25
T T Berne on London 25.10
T T Paris on London 172.35

London, Oct. 1.

To-day's rate:—
Interest day to day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Gold £4.4.9 3|4 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 26 5|16d. 1st instant.
Silver London Forward 26 3|8d. 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 3|8 cts
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 21|32 per cent. 1st instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 25|32 per cent. 1st instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 2.

T T Berlin on London	Mutilated
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11.7/8
T T Brussels on London	179.00
T T Madrid on London	31.93
T T Milan on London	128.30
T T Berne on London	25.09
T T Paris on London	173.00

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|10 6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21|6|6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21 6|6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21|6
Bar silver ready Rs. 61|4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60|15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60|9

London, Sept. 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 84 9 3|4
Silver ready, d. 26|5
Silver forward, d. 26|6
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. India bought for immediate shipment. China sold. Market looks good now but may easily react later on. Market closed with buyers at the rate.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-21/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-25/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5½ per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5½ per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangoon		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

INDIAN METALS.

London, Oct. 1.

	To-day's price. £
Copper English best Selected	641 /2
Copper Braziers	72 3/4
Yellow Metal	68 1/4
Spelter Hard	30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	16 3/8
Tin Block	314 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 2.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/7
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/6
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/0.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1969/70 Rs. 88/6
Tone of Market:—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21|6|0, highest 21/6/3, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/5/3, highest 21/5/6, at 5-30 p.m. 21/5/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Ready:—60/8/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 60/5/0, highest 60/5/6, at 5.30 p.m. 60/5/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/12/0, highest 59/12/6, at 5-30 p.m. 59/12/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct 1.

Silver—China small seller. Bazaars bought. Market steady.
To-day's price:—
Spot 26 5/16
Forward 26 3/8

London, Oct. 2.

Silver—Bazaars bought for prompt shipment. China Banks bought and sold. Market closed uncertain.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London Oct. 1.

Open Market Price.
To-day's price:—
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/9 3/4

London, Oct. 2.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4.4-11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct 2.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/ Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold ton—
£18.1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

CAPTAIN OF HINDU TEAM THANKS CONGRATULATORS.

Mr. P. Vithal, Captain of the Hindu Team writes:—

I have received a number of telegrams and letters congratulating the Hindu Team for their victory in the Quadrangular Tournament. It is not possible for me to write to each of them separately. I, therefore, hereby thank them all for their kindness and sympathies and hope they will kindly accept it.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

INCONCLUSIVE RESULTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Islam Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face, the match ending in a draw. W.J. Cullen's 74 (not out) was the outstanding performance G. M. Shaikh also batted well, scoring an unbeaten 37.

BOMBAY, GYM.

Milne, b Rasool	1
Gaillard, b Rasool	0
Jenney, b M. E. Sheikh	30
W. J. Cullen (Capt.) not out	74
Harrison, b Rasool	21
Cummings, c J. C. Jani, b G. A. Rasool	4
Moore, st. Jeffar, b G. A. Rasool	0
Simpson, not out	12
Thornley, Ingham, Compton, did not bat.	
Extras	14
(Total (for 6 wickets)	156

ISLAM GYM.

M. E. Sheikh, c Compton, b Harrison	2
G. M. Sheikh, not out	37
J. C. Jani, c and b Jenny	6
A. A. A. Fyzee, l.b.w Simpson	8
I. Shakoor (Capt.) b Jenny	8
Rasool, A. G. Kazi, A. G. Khan, Peerbhoy, Gulamali, Jasdanwalla, did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	66

HINDU GYM. AND I. TRUST DRAW.

Batting first the Gymkhana scored 153 for 4 wickets, V. S. Dongre supplying the bulk of the runs. In reply the Improvement Trust had scored 84 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi, b Rana	4
V. S. Dongre, not out	82
Pawaskar, l.b.w.	6
H. Mahale, caught, b Shete	26
C. N. Mehta, b C. H. Rana	27
Godambe, not out	1
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 4 wkts.)	153

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Walker, b Kagal	1
V. A. Dalvi, st. Pawasker, b Mundyer	32
B. A. Dalvi, retired	11
C. H. Chandarana, not out	33
Pandu Rang, st. b Codambe	3
J. B. Wadekar, b Godambe	0
N. S. Shete, Did not bat.	
J. N. Vakil, ,,	
T. R. Kennedy, ,,	
M. H. Chandarana, ,,	
Miequita, ,,	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts.)	84

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

ISLAM GYM. BEAT BHARAT XI.

On their own ground the Islam Gym. met the Bharat XI and recorded a victory by two wickets and 26 runs. Batting first the visitors obtained a good start through B. M. Gandhi and C. N. Mehta, but the other batsmen could not make headway against the bowling of S. G. Rasool and M. E. Sheikh who captured 5 wickets for 19 runs, and 4 wickets for 26 runs respectively. The home team opened their innings with I. A. Shakoor and J. C. Jani and it was only after 53 runs had been scored that pair were separated. The former played a fine innings which produced 52 runs. The final score was 105 runs for 3 wickets which left the Gym. comfortable winners. Thakor took 5 wickets for 11 runs, a fine piece of work.

BHARAT XI.

K R Dalal, c and b Kazi	0
B M Gandhi, b M E Sheikh	15
C N Mehta c and b S G Rasool	28
S P Kapadia b S G Rasool	5
E G Mane, l.b.w S G Rasool	3
C J Shah l.b.w S G Rasool	4
Nanawati, l.b.w, M E Sheikh	0
V L Dalal b M E Sheikh	8
M Parik, b S G Rasool	3
M H Damania, b M E Sheikh	0
Thakor, not out	5
Extras	8
Total	79

BOWLING.

S G Rasool, 5 wickets for 19 runs
M E Sheikh 4 wkt, for 26 runs.
Kazi 1 wkt for 22 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

I A Shakoor (capt) b Thakor	52
A G Khan b Parikh	9
S G Rasool and b Thakor	1
A G Kazi c and b Thakor	7
Akber A Peerbhoy not out	2
A M Razni st., b Thakor	2
Kazrani b Thakor	2
Gulamali, st. b Shah	1
M E Sheikh and G M Lakhani, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 8 wkts)	105

BOWLING.

Thakor 5 wkts for 11 runs.

ARVINDEKAR'S HAT-TRICK.

In a match against the Young Friends' Union C. C. on the Kennedy Sea Face, the Hindu Gym. "B" had to acknowledge defeat. It was an interesting game with plenty of good batting, but the visitors were more consistent a fact which accounted for their victory. Going in to bat at a little after noon the Friends' Union ran up an impressive score of 181 runs, Pawaskar being the chief contributor, though Arvindekar, Dandekar and Chowdari also batted well. For the home team C. M. Gandhi, B H Paralkar, P B Khedekar scored 30, 28 and 23 respectively. The rest were disappointing Arvindekar obtained his hat-trick by disposing of W. L. Kalgutkar, N. S. Shete, and R R Wadkar in succession. C. M. Gandhi's total of 30 runs included 5 boundaries. The innings came to an end for 123 runs, the visitors winning by 58 runs.

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

M N Hate, run out	5
Dadarkar c R R Wadkar b N S Shete	3
Arvindekar l.b.w R R Wadkar	23
Dalvi b G H Bhatt	13
Pawaskar, l.b.w G H Bhatt	44
Dandekar b R R Wadkar	28
Penkar b R R Wadkar	4
Chawan c N S Shete b R R Wadkar	6
Mastakar b N S Shete	17
Chowdhari run out	24
Rane not cut	4
Extras	10
Total	181

BOWLING.

HINDU GYM.

B H Paraljkar b Dalvi	28
J T Kothari b Penkar	4
W L Kalgutkar b Arvindekar	8
N S Shete c Mastaker b Arvindekar	0
R R Wadkar b Arvindekar	0
C M Gandhi c Dadarkar b Arvindekar	30
P B Khedekar b Penkar	23
G H Bhatt, b Arvindekar	13
G S Rao l.b.w Dadarkar	0
C L Bhandare not out	10
H G Kapadia b Penkar	0
Extras	7
Total	123

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Newcastle 2; Blackburn 3, Everton 3, Bolton 1, Birmingham 0; Bury 0, Tottenham 0; Derby 6, Cardiff 3; Huddersfield 5, Leicester 3; Liverpool 2, Leeds 4; Manchester United 2, Aston Villa 1; Sheffield United 2, Burnley 2; Sunderland 4, Sheffield Wednesday 1; West Bromwich 1, West Ham 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 2, Oldham 0; Bradford City 3, South Shields 1; Chelsea 2, Preston 1; Clapton Orient 0, Barnsley 1; Grimsby 2, Fulham 0; Middlesbrough 4, Notts County 2; Nottingham Forest 3, Manchester City 3; Port Vale 1, Wolverhampton 1; Reading 1, Portsmouth 2; Southampton 0, Hull 1; Swansea 5, Darlington 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aberdare 3, Watford 2; Bournemouth 6, Queens Park Rangers 2; Brentfor 2, Swindon 2; Bristol City 4, Charlton 1; Brighton 4, Merthyr 0; Luton 2, Gillingham 1; Millwall 2, Bristol Rovers 3; Newport 2, Crystal Palace 1; Northampton 2, Exeter 2; Norwich 1, Southend 1; Plymouth 3, Coventry 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington 4, Rotherham 4; Barrow 1, Accrington 1; Chesterfield 3, Bradford 2; Crewe 2, Durham 1; Halifax 2, Lincoln 1; Hartlepools 2, Tranmere 1; Nelson 3, Walsall 2; New Brighton 5, Stoke 0; Southport 2, Wigan 2; Stockport 3, Rochdale 0; Wrexham 0, Doncaster 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 3, Hamilton 3; Airdrieonians 2, Kilmarnock 0; Celtic 0, Dundee 0; Dundee United 2, Queens Park 2; Dunfermline 3, Clyde 1; Hearts 0, Falkirk 0; Motherwell 6, Morton 1; Partick 5, Hibernians 1; St. Johnstone 1, Cowdenbeath 3; St. Mirren 3, Rangers 7.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Blackheath 37, Bradford 3; Devonport Services 17, Bath 5; Gloucester 20, St. Thomas's Hospital 14; Harlequins 20, London Scottish 11; Leicester 41, Northern 7; Newport 12, Cardiff 11; Northampton 47, Rosslyn Park nil; Old Merchant Taylors 25, Blackheath 15; Richmond 11, London Welsh 6; Aberavon Port Tabbett 8, Swansea 3; Royal High School 6, Stewartonians 8; Edinburgh Institution 4, Watsonians 13; Selkirk 14, Edinburgh University 9; Edinburgh Wanderers 25, Kelvinside Academicals 5; Glasgow Academicals 28, West of Scotland 4; Guys Hospital 14, Portsmouth Services 18, and

BORI BUNDER INCIDENT.

CHARGES FRAMED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay framed charges against R. G. James, deputy station master, T. H. Adams, police sergeant, and E. J. Marshall, a sergeant of the Watch and Ward Department of wrongful restraint, causing hurt and abetment at Victoria Terminus on the night of April 1 last, in which a third class passenger was alleged to have been assaulted.

In this case Prabhudas Vallabhdas, the complainant, alleged that on the night in question he was occupying a third class compartment in a train bound for Pandharpur, when he was asked to vacate it by some European passengers and the first accused. On his refusing to do so on the ground that the compartment was not reserved, he alleged he was dragged out and assaulted.

When the charges were framed all the three accused pleaded not guilty. Further hearing was adjourned to October 8.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

On receipt of information on Friday afternoon that a young Hindu woman was lying in her room on the first floor of a house in Parel village with extensive burns, the police under Inspector Klien proceeded to the spot and found that one Champoobai, aged 18, was lying on her back dead in the middle of the room. She was badly burnt and two empty bottles—one smelling of kerosine and the other of spirits of wine—as well as two boxes of matches were found on the ground near the body.

Her body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held at the Coroner's Court. The evidence of her husband, a clerk in Lloyd's Bank, showed that when he went home at night he found his wife lying dead with extensive burns all over her body. They had only one child, but it had died four months ago. Since then she was very disconsolate and refused to be comforted. In order to make her forget the surroundings, he changed her residence, but this did not have any effect on her mind. A verdict of suicide in a state of mental distress was recorded by the jury.

MOTOR BUS EXTENSION IN CITY.

It is reported that the Bombay Tramways Company have received a further consignment of buses from England intended for the extension of the bus services in Bombay. The new cars will be put on the Malabar Hill route as soon as they are ready for plying which may be about the end of the current month. The route will be from Ballard Estate via Flora Fountain, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Harvey Road, Gowalia Tank, past Keups' Corner down to the junction of Warden and Nepean Sea Road.

The present bus service between the Afghan Church, Colaba, and the Crawford Market has proved very popular, and, if, as alleged, the new cars are more comfortable than the present ones, they are sure to be much more popular, the more so when the majority of the route to be traversed by the service is not served by the tramway service.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

The manager of the Bombay branch of Messrs. Noormahomed Dosaji Suratwala and Company of Surat has filed a complaint at the Pydhownie Police Station alleging that one Lallubhai Ghelabhai, an employee of his, has absconded after committing breach of trust in respect of Rs. 21,142-10-0. The complainant alleged that Lallubhai had purchased gold worth Rs. 21,142-10-0 from different dealers in Bombay on behalf of the firm without any authority and had neither paid the money to those from whom he had bought nor had he credited the amount or gold to the accounts of those dealers. The police are inquiring about the absconding Lallubhai.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE

Mirasaheb Abdulaziz, a Mahomedan boy aged about 12 years, residing with his mother at Dongri, had gone out to play on Saturday evening. As the kite with which he was playing was held up by a tree, he climbed up the tree to bring the kite out. Accidentally he fell down from the tree and was seriously injured. His grandmother who was immediately informed removed him to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the same night.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries received by an accidental fall from a tree.

SUICIDE IN A DEPRESSED STATE OF MIND.

K. Shankerrao (23), proprietor of a motor workshop at Chikalwadi, Grant Road, committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium on Saturday afternoon. He was lying dead in his bed with a glass tumbler and a porcelain cup smelling opium lying near it. The deceased had left two letters—one addressed to the Commissioner of Police and the other to the Doctors of the J. J. Hospital. In the letter to the Commissioner of Police, the deceased had stated that as a medical practitioner who had examined him had said that he was in a dangerous state of health suffering from "big heart", he was discouraged and had decided to put an end to his life. The Government should not therefore doubt anybody. To the doctors also he had requested not to doubt any one.

When a relative of the deceased called on him at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, he found him lying dead. He informed the police who removed the body to the morgue.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, a

SATTA BETTING AT MAZGAON

A NEFARIOUS TRADE.

Before the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, consisting of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay and Rao Bahadur A.K. Pai, Gulam Hussein and Mahomed Ayub, two Muslims, were charged with gambling at Mazgaon.

Sgt. Hibbert of the Byculla Police station said that he received certain information about satta betting being carried out in Love Lane. In consequence he marked a four-anna piece and handed it over to a bogus customer named Sujat Alli with instructions to play on No. 2 with the accused. Sujat Ali went up to the first accused and gave the four anna bet as a stake on No. 2. In the meantime the second accused came there as a customer and gave a bet of annas 8 on No. 8. The police constables who were keeping a watch from a distance thereupon rushed up to the place and arrested the two accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Deputy Inspector Sait who appeared for the Prosecution while pressing for a deterrent punishment urged that the first accused was a servant of some one who is behind the screen and whose name the accused refused to give. Sentencing both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, the Magistrates observed: "Unfortunately it is a fact that in spite of heavy fines inflicted by the Courts and in spite of all attempts of the Police to put down this evil, recently there have been a number of cases for this offence. It would be a very good service to the public if the Police would be able to trace the owners who remaining behind the screen carry on this nefarious trade through poor agents like the accused."

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS GRIEVANCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADHI, Oct. 2.

A public meeting was convened at Madhi to-day, under the auspices of the Gujarat Railway Traffic Association. Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai explained the aims and objects of the Association. He condemned the indifference of Railway authorities towards public complaints of insanitary condition in third class carriages, insufficient water arrangements at stations and in lavatories in third class carriages and want of passenger sheds at stations on the Tapti Valley Railway. He also denounced the dirty habits of passengers and selfishness and dishonesty of some merchants in making claims. He advised them to leave these habits and ask only 14 annas if their claim was for one rupee but not to accept a pie less from the Railway Company. They could not expect redress of their grievances unless they improved themselves. He then requested all present to strengthen the Association by joining it. Almost all present joined the Association and a provisional committee to organise the Association in this part was appointed with Mr. Sanmukhlal Gordhandas as President. The following among other resolutions, were then passed unanimously:—

This meeting resolves that the reduction made in third and inter-class fare is very meagre and passengers travelling under 300 miles have no relief. The Railway Company is, therefore, requested to reduce these fares and make inter-class accommodation in all fast trains and necessary accommodation for third-class passengers in trains.

This meeting resolves that fees collected from tea stall-keepers and vendors are abnormally high. The Railway Company, is, therefore, requested to reduce these fees to one rupee per month.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The Bay depression has weakened and lies this morning over the central parts of the country where fairly widespread rain has fallen.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and North Madras coast, and local in the east of the United Provinces, Central India East, Coorg and Madras Deccan. There have been a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and North Hyderabad.

The chief amounts:—Moulmein 2 inches, Rangoon 1 inch, Toungoo Akyab 1½ inches, Minbu Yamethi 1 inch, Cox's Bazar Chittagong 2 inches, Bahraich 3 inches, Seoni 2 inches, Nagpur 1 inch, Pachmarhi 1½ inches, Pendra 3/4 inches, Mangalore 1½ inches, Calicut 2 inches, Cochoin 4 inches, Trivandrum 2 inches, Masulipatam 1½ inches, Cocanada 1 inch, Vizagapatam, Calimaptam 1 1/2 inches and Gopalpur 1 inch.

Forecast.—Decrease on the North Madras coast.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN DERBY

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Randwick.—Australian Jockey Club Derby resulted as follows:—

Rampion	First.
Limerick	Second.
Raron	Third.

Starting prices: 9 to 4 Rampion, 10 to 9 Limerick, 7 to 1 Raron. Seven ran. Won by one-and-half lengths. Six lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

The following press communique is issued:—There is no foundation for the statement that enquiry into health and sanitation of Rangoon will be abandoned.

A VILLE PARLE TRAGEDY.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

(From our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Sept. 30.

The long-standing dispute due to some family friction was, it appears, the cause of the fatal quarrel at Ville Parle in the late hours of Monday night when one Lorance Bhato, in a statement to the police man on duty, said, it is reported, that he had killed his brother-in-law in self-defence.

At about 11 p.m. the resident of Parla were startled on hearing the two shots of a gun and on rushing to the scene of tragedy, were struck with horror to see a man lying dead on the ground. It is alleged that the deceased, by name Girgol D'Souza, accompanied by his brother Lawrence and friends, came to the house of one Lorance Bhato, the brother-in-law of the deceased, and began using abusive language and throwing stones at the doors of the house of the accused, and at the same time, it is further alleged, they challenged the accused to come out of his house. At this stage, it is stated, the accused fired a shot of his gun from his house with the result that his (accused's) brother-in-law fell dead on the spot and the deceased's brother Lorance was badly injured.

Amidst the general uproar that followed the accused ran up to the police authorities and surrendered himself. The police are engaged in making rigorous inquries into the matter.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA AND MUSLIMS.

MAHARASHTRIYA JNANAKOSHA MANDALA'S ATTITUDE

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Maharashtriya Jnanakosha Mandala Ltd. held at Poona on 27th September:—

The meeting realises that the matter relating to the Prophet of Islam based on Prof. Margoliouth's statement is of a character unpleasant to the Muhammedans, and will be glad if an authoritative Muhammedan view on the subject is also presented. The meeting desires that the Mandala should fully co-operate with Muhammedan scholars, if the Muhammedans take the initiative in systematic enquiry into the subject, and the meeting recommends that the Mandala should include the results of such enquiry in the volume of additions and corrections, if those results are sent for publication in time.

The meeting further desires that this resolution should be communicated to the press and persons concerned.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-night at 9 p.m. at Dakshini Chawls near Sarswati Colony, Matunga, in connection with the ensuing elections when Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, F.J. Ginwala, B.G. Kher, L.G. Khor, Dr. B.G. Sathe and others will speak.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker will preside.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

"JUSTICE" PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

In connection with the ensuing election of the President of the Madars Corporation it is reported, says "Madras Mail" that the Justice Party councillors have already selected their candidate for the presidency and it is understood the choice has fallen on Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty.

According to the paper, the Swaraj Party has not yet decided as to whether they should run a candidate of their own, because they are only about sixteen strong in a Council consisting of fifty members and also because they do not know whom the Justice Party will put up as its representative. If there were to be a split in the Justice Party, the Swarajya Party will put up the present president. The paper is informed that in the present circumstances the Justice Party has come to a decision in the matter and there will, therefore, be no division in their ranks.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Colonel Crawford, General Secretary, European Association, arrived at Madras from Bombay on a tour in the southern districts and he left for Bangalore on Friday.

Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed to act as Additional Judge of that Court from 11th October to the end of February 1928.

The Governor of Bombay opened the new building of the Shivaji Maratha Society's Primary School at the Shivaji Grounds, Poona City, on Friday last.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Kagal (junior) and the Heir Apparent at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 2nd instant.

The Governor of Bombay attended a performance of "Mr. Pim Passes By" by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club at the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, Central Bank Building, at 4.30 p.m. for Reduction of Capital.

Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, at 4.45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 11th inst. at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.)

Bombay Medical Union.—A general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, today (Monday) at 7.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Thee Indian National Party.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay City Committee of the Indian National Party, will be held in Petit Building, Hornby Road, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Goghari Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary.—The total number of Jain patients treated during September 1926 at the above dispensary, were 769; out of which 362 were males, 217 were females and 190 were Children.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Thursday, 7th October at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), an illustrated lecture on "Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions," will be delivered by the Rev. Fr. H. Heras.

A Ward District Congress Committee.—Seven representatives to the B.P.C.C. from this Ward are to be elected. Members desiring to present themselves as candidates should send in nomination duly proposed and seconded by members of this Ward on or before 12 noon, Saturday the 9th instant, at the office of the B.P.C.C. The date and time of election will be declared later on.

English Class for Women.—Under the auspices of the Marilla Mandal, Parel (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a class for teaching English to women who do not find time to attend school, has been opened at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibawdi, Parel Miss Mithibai Appoo having volunteered her services as honorary teacher. At present the class is held on Tuesdays and Fridays only in the afternoon from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. No fee is charged. Those who wish to join this class are requested to get their names registered as early as possible.

Byculla District Congress Committee.—Nominations for the 16 seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are invited, duly proposed and seconded by members of the Byculla District Congress Committee, duly enrolled so as to reach the office at No. 2, Ripon Road, Byculla, latest by 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 9th instant. In the event the number of nominations exceeds the required members i.e., 16 a poll will be taken at the above office on Sunday, the 10th instant. The poll will be open from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday.

PATHE CINEMA.

Red-hot romance is the dominant keynote of "His Supreme Moment," the new First National Picture now playing at the Royal Opera House.

A young mining engineer falls in love with a successful Broadway actress. They attempt the unusual experiment of a platonic "trial marriage" in the wilds of South America, where the man's interests call him. A mutiny of the native miners ends in a thrilling night attack which the girl repels, and in which she saves the man from death in the burning mine buildings.

Despite their real love for one another, the trial marriage fails when another woman, who is also in love with the young engineer, arrives in South America and persuades them to abandon their venture. Back in New York, the actress resumes her place on the stage and the other woman almost persuades the man that he is in love with her. The dramatic solution of this tangled situation provides a powerful climax to a story through which romance is the theme throughout.

Blanche Sweet and Ronald Colman portray the New York actress and the mining engineer who experiment with love. With her characterization of the luxury-loving daughter of Broadway, Miss Sweet adds new laurels to her long list of screen successes and Ronald Colman, as the fiery lover restrained by his promise, amply justifies Samuel Goldwyn's prediction that he would be a leading candidate for the 1925 title of "perfect screen lover."

Mr. Hasrat Mohani, at one time avowing republican creed, has now in collaboration with some other Muslim leaders of U. P. decided to form an Independent Muslim Party in the United Provinces, and to put up party candidates for the

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926.

A SORRY FIGURE.

Evidently, like the Bourbons, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. It is true that the work on the Back Bay scheme had commenced before he took office as an Executive Councillor, but he cannot escape responsibility for the disaster which overtook that scheme during the years that he was in charge of the Development Department. If the cabled summary contains the substance of his evidence before the Mears Committee, Sir Chimanlal has, indeed, cut a very sorry figure and has submitted no strong proofs inducing the public to exonerate him from the responsibility for the huge fiasco which has mortgaged the resources of the Presidency for several decades.

Sir Chimanlal, while confessing that the estimates had gone wrong with regard to the dredging part of the scheme, had the temerity to say that "that did not disprove its necessity or the desirability of the requirements of Bombay". It is, of course, nothing to Sir Chimanlal that the dredging part, which was the vital part, of the scheme failed and failed miserably and that this trifling failure has involved the Presidency in a loss of five crores. He still seems to be living in the fools' paradise in which he lived when, as a member of the Executive Council, he estimated the profits at thirty crores and with cool nonchalance declares that "assuming that the whole land had been reclaimed he believed that they would get Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per square yard for the land and recover all their expenditure!" There is not a word in the evidence of Sir Chimanlal to suggest what efforts he made with a view to arrest the headlong process towards disaster when as the Member-in-charge he was in a position to do so. On the contrary, it was largely due to Sir Chimanlal that the Development Department was made a Reserved instead of a Transferred Department, thereby facilitating the secrecy which has been its undoing.

Following Sir Henry Lawrence's unworthy example Sir Chimanlal has made a futile and reprehensible attempt to defend the indefensible by throwing mud at others. Not only did he declare that the campaign of attack against the scheme was stimulated by "the unpopularity of Sir George Lloyd during his administration with certain sections of the people", but he also questioned the motives of some of those who criticised the scheme by suggesting that having acquired land at high prices they were now apprehensive that there would be further decreases in the value of their holdings if the reclamation continued. It is impossible adequately to characterise this deplorable offence of Sir Chimanlal against public decencies in defaming public men, who, despite the frowns of Sir Chimanlal's friends in the Government, have striven to expose Lloyd's folly and to reduce to the minimum the financial burden on the Presidency entailed by it. We shall say nothing of the amazingly callous disregard by Sir Chimanlal of the huge financial sacrifices that the tax-payers will have to make and the still greater sacrifices that he will have to accept in the shape of curtailment of expenditure on education and other activities on which the progress of the country depends. But such disregard is not surprising, betrayed as it is by one who, when in office, woefully failed to safeguard public interest.

REPRESENTATION AT GENEVA.

Mr. Haji, who had been deputed to enter a protest on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several other similar institutions against the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom as the Employers' Delegate to the eighth and ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, has issued a long statement refuting the validity of that nomination. No impartial man now believes in the validity of this or several other nominations of the same character. Government may twist the letter of the law about the Conference, may even misrepresent the pronouncement of the Credentials Committee, or may foist any 'representative' on the country. But they can never make the country "believe" that Sir Arthur Froom represents Indian interests. Any such claim is on the face of it preposterous, apart from Mr. Haji's statistical argument that, both in respect of capital, ownership and of management of Indian factories, the Indian industrial organisations which supported Mr. Narottam Morarjee are overwhelmingly superior to the British concerns that supported Sir Arthur Froom. It is something that, thanks to the prompt protest by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, conveyed through Mr. Haji, the International Labour Conference is now fully aware of the farce of official representation of Indian interests. It is significant that, as Mr. Haji has done well to point out, the Credentials Committee is "unanimously of opinion that the representation of a country at the General Conference should be a national one". This clearly enunciated principle, says Mr. Haji, will, if consistently applied, prevent non-Indians from ever going to Geneva to further their own interests in the name of India. We wholeheartedly endorse his appeal to the country to fight for the principle and to utilise fully the opportunities afforded by Geneva for the advancement of Indian interests.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

The Bombay Children's Act of 1924 was a belated attempt to make some provision for the proper custody and protection of children living in evil environment, for the trial and punishment of youthful offenders and also for action to be taken against those who were responsible for allowing children to beg in a public place or to be kept in a brothel. It was a modest measure but has still remained practically a dead letter. In July last a public meeting representing about twenty-five institutions interested in children's welfare demanded the immediate enforcemen of last some parts of the Children's Act. In response to this demand Government convened last week a conference of workers in the field of child welfare, which decided to form a new institution called Children's Aid Society. In so far as this step is an indication of Government's desire to take the public into confidence we welcome the step. We only hope the new Society will not be used by Government as a buffer against public opinion if the Society without any fault of its own does not progress fast enough. The Society cannot do much unless Government give it substantial aid. We have some misgivings about this because of certain remarks of the Home Member at the Conference on the question of financial responsibility. He said that Government's assistance "would bear a close relation" to that of the public. Mr. N. M. Joshi rightly objected to the implication of this remark though cleverly worded. We trust in a matter of enforcing justice Government will not proceed in a spirit of bargaining.

FRAUD ON JUSTICE.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Sessions Judge, Amritsar, has sentenced a Sikh youth to imprisonment for life on a charge, not of murder or splitting any body's spleen, but of stealing four rupees from the pocket of a passenger at the railway station! Words fail to bring out the savagery of this piece of "British justice", reminiscent of the dark days when Nandkumar was hanged for forgery. The only excuse, if it is a sufficient excuse at all, for the inhuman sentence is that the hapless youth was an "old offender." But he is described as a youth all the same. To jail him for life on the gratuitous presumption that he is incorrigible is a fraud on justice. There is also a painful irony in the tragedy. The young man is said to have accepted the fate with a smile on his face; for, being a consumptive, he hoped to get in the jail free board and lodging and free medical advice none of which he had outside. What a terribly vicious circle this and what an indictment on the present society and especially its government! Here is a young man who errs but for want of reformatories and Borstal institutes, finds himself in a jail, there gets further demoralised and possibly develops pthisis. Harassed in the jail, he is tempted again in his destitution and then he is branded as an incorrigible old offender and finishes his life, as he began it, in jail. We await the action of the Punjab Government and public in the matter.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

HOW INDIA HAS BEEN WRONGED.

(BY P. A. WADIA & G. N. JOSHI)

More than seven years have now passed since the termination of the War, and yet most of the European countries are still as far away from the gold standard as they were in 1919; their economic sufferings may be largely traceable to unstable currencies and their economic difficulties to monetary disorders. Currency disorganisation is the source of social discontent and has had far reaching consequences, involving reduced production, unemployment and widespread misery. But whereas currency instability in the Western countries was largely the result of over issue of paper money and inflation resulting in almost chaotic conditions in some places, our currency difficulties in India have been due to other causes, though their consequences have been not dissimilar. Our currency difficulties began long before the War; the War only broke down the gold exchange standard which the Chamberlain Commission had blessed as "scientific". The enormous balances in our favour gave to our rulers opportunities which might have been utilised for wiping off our foreign debt, and for strengthening the gold reserves necessary for a full gold standard.

Lost Opportunities.

These opportunities were neglected; and now at the end of the War we were worse off than at the beginning. Then followed more experiments at maintaining the gold exchange standard at a 2s. exchange rate and at an enormous cost to this country; the accepted 1s. 4d. ratio was sacrificed to a 2s. ratio only in order that the latter should break down again, and leave the country a heavy loser to the tune of over 50 crores of rupees. The vagaries and uncertainties of the foreign exchange and the fluctuations in the purchasing power of the rupee inflicted losses which even the better informed section of the Indian public hardly realise even to-day. The appointment of the Hilton Young Commission in 1925 raised hopes that at last India was going to have its dues; the Commission has now completed its work; and if ever the powers of evil can interfere in mundane affairs to undo God's good work, the despondent reader of this report of the Hilton Young Commission might well exclaim that there has been some evil genius who has clouded the vision of the members of the Commission; and who whilst advocating measures for the welfare of the country should have given them a shape that could only spell the aggravation of her difficulties and the perpetuation of her wrongs.

Good Out of Evil.

The Commisson, in the first place, examine the claims of the gold exchange standard—even an improved exchange standard with statutory obligation to convert gold into rupees and rupees into gold for external purpose—and reject it as too complicated and refined and incapable of inspiring public confidence which they rightly believe is essential for the success of any currency system in this country. Even out of evil good does often arise; and the Hilton Young Commission has done one effective service to India in finally burying the gold exchange standard in its pre-war form. May it rest in peace! The Indians who criticised the gold exchange standard for years were considered political agitators who imported prejudice into the field of "scientific" economics; they now find themselves in the honourable company of Royal Commissioners.

Commission's Pet Scheme.

The Commission then examine the claims of a gold standard with a gold currency which they evidently desire to contrast with their own pet scheme which they name a gold standard without a gold currency or a gold bullion standard. For the purposes of this examination they do not consider the scheme put forward by Indian economic thought, but the scheme put forward by the officials of the Finance Department of the Government of India. Under this scheme the rupee is to be ultimately reduced to the position of a token coin, legal tender upto Rs. 50/- only. There is to be a gold coin, with a free mint for gold, and a statuary obligation on Government to give gold coin for bullion. The scheme goes on to point out that ultimately the Government would have to demonetise silver upto 200 crores of rupees (110 crores presented for conversion plus 90 crores already in the Paper Currency Reserve). The amount of gold required for introducing the scheme in all its stages would be 137 crores or £103,000,000

Indian Demand Rejected.

In the first place it needs to be clearly borne in mind that the fundamental assumptions underlying the scheme of the Finance Department are as misconceived as they are erroneous. And the grounds on which the Commission reject the Indian demand for an effective gold standard are also misconceived. It is wrongly assumed that the adoption of an effective gold standard in India implies the necessity of putting gold coins into circulation on a large scale. The Commissioners observe that the scheme "would insolve the attraction to India of a large additional amount of gold, required for currency and the conversion of hoards. It would also involve the sale of an amount of redundant silver equal to about thrice the World's production." Now the introduction of a full gold standard suggested by Indian public opinion does not involve any additional immediate demand for gold nor the sale of a large amount of silver. The commission have scrupulously ignored the constructive scheme suggested by Indians. They consider only the scheme of the Finance Department assuming the scheme to be the alternative scheme put forward before them, and further assuming that the figures suggested by the Finance Department were rigid and final. They have wrongly identified the Finance Department scheme with the Indian demand and condemned it as such. India can introduce any day an effective standard without upsetting the world market in silver, without preventing the process of reconstruction in Europe, and without spelling unemployment, depression, high rates of interest and the rest.

Finance Departments Proposals.

Even the scheme of the Finance Department which was so framed as to make India's demand for an effective gold standard to appear difficult and unpracticable by wrong assumptions, is on its own merits not so impracticable as the Commission want us to believe. Their first objection to the scheme is the effect on world prices of India's demand for gold which the scheme would involve. This additional demand is estimated at £103,000,000 on the basis of 1s. 6d.; on the basis of 1s. 4d. this would be reduced to about £90,000,000 Now India's actual assets in gold to-day are 22 crores of gold coin and bullion reckoned at 2s. to the rupee which means 33 crores at 1s. 4d. In addition she has £40,000,000 in the Gold Standard Reserve and another £21,000,000 in sterling securities belonging to the Paper Currency Reserve. We have been repeatedly assured that these sterling securities are as good as gold in hand, and they are all short dated securities, most of them

(Continued on page 10.)

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

(By S.M. RAHMAN.)

Those who remember the fate of the National Panchayat which was inaugurated at Delhi, under the auspices of those leaders of both communities who had not, till then, lost their hold on the mass-mind, cannot but feel pessimistic about the success of the Indian National Union, on almost identical lines, at a time when there is a greater yawning gulf, separating the masses from the classes. The deplorable riots in Calcutta and elsewhere and the internecine, communal dissensions, which are, unfortunately, becoming a normal feature of Indian public life, give clear indications of the rapidity with which the educated classes are losing their influence with the man-in-the-street. Any organisation of people, who move in spheres which have nothing in common with those in which the teeming millions of Indian spend their lives, is sure to turn out a still born child of impracticability.

The "Goondas" and the Riots.

The riots take place, not because the leaders of the intelligentsia do not stop them, but because they cannot do so. It is the "goonda" who leads and engineers fanaticism and he will continue to do so as long as the reins of "power" are not wrested from his hands. There are, no doubt, brains behind every riot, but they are not, necessarily, brains saturated with a medley of sciences and arts. Those who suppose that the "goonda" has no brains forget the fact that that whitish substance can be found in abundance outside the portals of schools and colleges.

The Theory of the "Rod."

This ascendency of the "goonda" is due to the pernicious doctrine, which has almost become an article of faith with the masses, that the "rod" is the final arbiter of all disputes and that brute force alone is the deciding factor in a nation's life. The slogan of communal organization, for defensive purposes, is playing the same havoc, which the theory of "armed peace" did in Europe, not long ago. It is not the "Sanghatan," the "Shuddhi," and the "Tabligh," but the false notions of "strength," to which they have given rise, which are the underlying causes of Hindu-Muslim dissensions.

Wanted a Mass Movement.

The remedy lies in a mass movement of non-violence, on the lines similar to those on which Mahatma Gandhi had launched his whirlwind campaign, whose dramatic set back was the chief cause of the Chawri Chauras that have taken place during the past two years. It is no use trying to convert the converted. The first duty of every patriot is to reclaim the "goonda" and the hooligan. India, more than anything else, wants a band of workers, who are prepared to descend from the Olympian heights and mix and work with mere men below, in the back streets where the "Lathiwala" reigns supreme, in utter disregard of the paper-resolutions, which his "superiors" pass, from time to time, with a self-complacency, which rarely fails to provoke a laughter in the man who sways the destiny of India with a flourish of a "four-feet bamboo stick!!"

Notes of the Day.

More Behind the Scenes.

When the British Foreign Secretary and the Italian Dictator recently met at Leghorn, was it only to exchange mutual compliments and protest to each other feelings of amity and admiration which Italy bears towards England and England towards Italy? The French Press refuses to believe all this and considering how anxious Mussolini is to bask in the sunshine of British goodwishes and how welcome an understanding with Italy will be for the foreign policy of Sir Austen Chamberlain when the Spanish demand for Tangier comes up for discussion at the Conference which the Powers will have to call, the French Press has every reason to be suspicious. Whether the exchange of views between Mussolini and Sir Austin Chamberlain will lead to the establishment of an Anglo-Italian bloc is, however, quite another matter. England is not likely to irritate France by going so far.

Inconvenient Questions.

There was an incident during the recent session of the League of Nations which throws a flood of light on the outlook of the Great Powers towards the work of that body. The League had appointed a Mandates Commission to ascertain how far the trustees who administered the mandated territories discharged their duties. Finding that the trustees, England and France in particular, supplied it with only scanty reports, the Commission drew up a list of 118 questions which it requested the Mandatory Powers to answer. The questions probed "into all the disguise of forced labour and all possible abuses of recruiting, taxation and discipline." There was one question in particular, which, as the "New Leader" points out," "might well be addressed to India and to Kenya as well." The question was: What is the total revenue derived from the Natives by taxation and the total amount of expenditure on their welfare? Is it any wonder that Sir Austen Chamberlain found the demands of the Mandates Commission "inquisitorial" and that the French representative cordially supported him in this criticism?

A Councillor's Duties.

The duties of a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council are, as the Governor of the Colony imagines them to be, certainly very elementary. At a meeting held on September 13, at Government House, Dar-es-Salaam, he announced the names of seven non-officials in the Colony to fill seven out of the ten seats allotted to the non-official element in the new Council. The Governor considers that the present need of the Colony will be served by seven, so the three other places are left vacant. As regards the duties of the non-official councillors the Governor remarked that "in terms of the recommendation of the East Africa Commission on the matter he had looked for the people, who could advise him best on the problems that may arise." In his opinion "there was thus no thought of members representing the European, Indian or African communities, or bodies like the Chambers of Commerce." Nonetheless the names announced show that out of seven five are Europeans and two Indians. Of the latter Mr. S.N. Ghosh is a barrister, while Mr. Abdulla Khimji is the ex-President of the Indian Association of Dar-es-Salaam. The Europeans represent the planting, the Chamber of Commerce and the legal interests of their community. Whatever the Governor may say, the actual choice has been made on racial lines, although one notes that not a single African representative was found suitable to serve on the new Council.

Voters, Beware!

Excise Advisory Committees are in public estimation a regular farce, and they become a greater farce when the liquor interest, which has after the recent "reform" to which the Committees have been subjected a direct representation on them, votes against any proposals to reduce the number of liquor shops and beats down every effort of the popular representatives to accelerate the goal of prohibition. But the farce becomes intolerable when as in the case of the Nasik Excise Advisory Committee an elected Municipal Councillor who is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council votes against the proposal to close down one of the two liquor shops in Nasik City while a member nominated to the Municipal Board of Nasik by the Government to represent the "depressed" classes is for the closure. At a recent meeting of this Committee the Collector and other officials voted against the closure but the Nasik public was amazed and disgusted to find that Mr. Fattehchand, an elected member of the local Municipality deputed by that body to serve the Excise Advisory Committee, voted with the officials and thus declared himself for the continuance of the more than abundant facilities for the supply of liquor in Nasik City. Let the Nasik voters beware what kind of representatives they send to the Council if they are keen on prohibition.

FUTURE OF HEDJAZ

PERSIAN GOVT.'S COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

MEJLISS RESOLUTION.

TEHERAN, Oct. 3.

The Mejliss to-day passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a committee of twelve members to study the question of the Wahabi atrocities in Mecca and Medina and the future destiny of Hedjaz.—A.P.

NO CANDIDATES FORTHCOMING.

PLIGHT OF HINDUSTHANI C P INDEPENDENT PARTY.

KHANDWA, Oct. 3.

The Independent Congress Party of the Hindustani C.P. has been making vigorous efforts for the last three months to secure suitable candidates to oppose the Congress nominees. Failing this object they took to enticing away the Swarajist candidates. On the strength of some defections they published a provincial list promising to announce their candidates on the 2nd of October. But seceders have gone back to their old camp leaving the Independent Party to face the same problem again. The promised meeting stands postponed.

"IF I WERE MADE A MINISTER."

DR. PARANJPYE'S PROGRAMME OF WORK.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye who arrived here to-day in the course of his election tour was asked a number of questions at a meeting of local university voters held this evening as to what he would do if he was again appointed the Minister of Education. He said that he would put into operation the Primary Education Act and bring in amending bills if it was found defective. He further said that he would make no communal distinction in giving promotions to those who were actually in service but would give certain posts to backward communities in order to give them prestige in the larger interests of the country.

In reply to Mr. G. I. Patel he said that he was generally averse to fresh taxation until the representatives of the people had the fullest power of regulating the expenditure, but he would support proposals of taxation on their merits. In reply to Mr. J. C. Swamynarain he said he would generally support the interests of the masses as opposed to those of the classes.—A.P.

COMING ELECTIONS.

MORE CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in the course of a Press Note says: The following further names of candidates have been confirmed by the Committee.

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.—Legislative Assembly: Maulvi Badiullaman for Bhagalpur Mahomedan division. Babu Ramnarayan Singh in suppression of Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha for Chota-Nagpur non-Mahomedan.

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council:—Kazi Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Maulana Mazhrul Haq, Babu Harbansa Sahaya vice Harisankar Singh, Syed Abdul Halim Maulvi Islamuddin Babu Anant Prasad in place of Babu Rameswar Narayen Agarwal, Babu Bal Deva Sahay, Kumar Kalika Prasad Singh, Bakshi Jagdam Prasad Lal Babu Ramcharitar Singh, Babu Srikrishna Singh, Berar Provincial Congress Committee:

C. P. Legislative Council.—Pannalal Bansilal Purushottam Balwant Gole. Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—

Bombay Legislative Council—Purushottam Ramchandra Bhojane.

Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Legislative Assembly.—Srish Chandra Datta, Surma Valley cum Shillong Utkal Provincial Congress Committee.

Legislative Assembly.—Pandit Nilkantha Das and Nalkantha Das Chaudhury.

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.—Nanda Kishore Das, Harekrushna Mahatab Narayan, Birabar Samanta Nabakrushna Chaudhury, Godavaris Misra, Lingaraj Misra Jadmani Mangaraj.

Madras Legislative Council:—Sashi Bhusan Rath Biswanath Das.

Mr. Satyamurthi is being deputed for propaganda in the Punjab. He will leave Madras on 4th and reach Lahore on 8th via Bombay. After nearly a week's tour in Punjab he will visit Maharashtra and probably the Central Provinces and return to Madras by the 20th.—A.P.

MADRAS ELECTIONS DISPUTE

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

In connection with the city elections dispute a motion for a writ of certiorari against the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court and the Commissioner of the Corporation was to have been made to-day at the High Court, but as the Commission wanted the motion to be deferred and gave an undertaking not to hold the election in the Royapetah till the 8th instant it was agreed with the consent on their Lordships not to make the motion till next Thursday.

Arguments continued to-day before Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar on the writ issued by him restraining the Commissioner from holding the election yesterday.

The vakil on behalf of the Commissioner pointed out that the writ was virtually against the order of the Governor-in-Council as the Commissioner had only carried out the orders of the Government and the Court had no jurisdiction to issue such a writ. The petitioner, he said, had legal remedies assuming that the holding of election was illegal.

The vakil for the petitioner argued that so long as a person was a mere servant of the Crown owing no statutory obligation to the public no writ of mandamus could issue against him because that would amount to writ against the Crown i.e. the Governor-in-Council. But if that person happened to be one owing statutory obligation to the public writ could issue.

His Lordship observed it was a question of far-reaching importance involving points of constitutional nature and that further opportunity should be given to the opposite side to argue the point at length. His Lordship accordingly adjourned further hearing till Monday to give opportunity for the vakil to argue whether the notification issued by Government fixing the date of election was really issued by the Governor-in-Council.

PLOT AGAINST SHAH

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

SOME RINGLEADERS SHOT?

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Teheran.—Persons arrested in connection with the plot against the Shah include Dr. Amirkhan, ex-police physician, Monsieur Hayeem, Jewish ex-member of the Mejliss, Col. Fuladin, Commander Bahadur of the Division of Cossacks and Major Roohollakhan, ex-adjutant to the Shah, who was captured red-handed while holding a secret meeting. Documents secured by the police show that elaborate plans had been made for doing away with the Shah, the Crown Prince, many high military officers and some members of the Mejliss, while simultaneously seizing Teheran and forming a special government.

Details had been so well arranged that the plot would probably have succeeded if it had not been discovered. It is rumoured to-day that Fuladin, Roohollakhan and one or two others have been shot by the order of the Shah at the military headquarters outside the city. The whole affair is kept very dark and strict press censorship is enforced.—Reuter.

EMIR FEISUL'S POSITION.

MISSTATEMENT IN PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Confusion of Emir Feisal's position "vis a vis" opening of the mosque appears to have arisen owing to erroneous statements appearing in the press and reproduced in Egypt based on the mistranslation of a statement attributed to the Imam of the mosque that the mosque would be open to Christians. Statements became known at Mecca resulting in Feisal's receipt of the interdiction to open the mosque, but explanations have been sent to Mecca, which, it is hoped will suffice to clear up misunderstanding.—Reuter's Special.

The King will give private audience to Emir Feisal on 9th October.—Reuter.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The All-India Poultry Exhibition will be held in Calcutta from December 9 to 11. On the second day the Conference of all interested in promotion of the poultry farming in India will meet under the patronage of Dr. David Clouston, Agricultural Advisor to the Government of India and under the chairmanship of Dr. Harold H. Mann.—A.P.

SUBASH BOSE'S CANDIDATURE.

MRS. DAS'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

A resolution supporting the candidature of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation now interned in Mandalay jail for election to the Bengal Legislative Council from North Calcutta and requesting his rival Jatindranath Basu to withdraw in his favour were passed at the first Swarajist election meeting held at Sham Park, Calcutta yesterday.

Srimati Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das) is daily issuing an appeal through the columns of "Forward" asking electors to support the candidature of Mr. Bose whom she describes as her deceased husband's right hand man in his struggle in the cause of Swaraj.—A.P.

ROCKBURSTS IN CHAMPION REEF GOLD MINE.

OORGAUM, Oct. 1.

Eight men are reported missing as a result of severe rockbursts in low levels of the Champion Reef gold mine. A rescue party is at work.—A. P.

EUROPEAN STEEL TRUST

KEEN COMPETITION IN FAR EAST EXPECTED.

INFLUENCE ON WORLD MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Formation of the European Steel Trust is a subject of much interest for the world centres concerned. Reuter's New York correspondent states that a message from Washington says that Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has ordered an investigation into this subject. It is generally opined, however, that it will not menace the American Home market, but it may considerably influence the world market.

Spokesmen of leading Pittsburg manufacturers point out that a very small amount of American product reaches Europe, and the keener competition will be in the Far East and Latin America. Newspapers welcome the agreement as the awakening of European co-operation and declare that the most significant feature is the dovetailing of German coke industry in Ruhr with French iron industry in Lorraine.—Reuter's Special.

REVIVAL OF EUROPEAN MARKET.

STEEL PACT CONCLUDED.

LONDON, October 3.

Berlin.—Conclusion of the steel pact has caused much satisfaction. A leading Rhenish industrialist estimates that under the agreement, Germany in the first year will have to pay between two and three million dollars, namely roughly three marks per ton exported. But this will nevertheless be advantageous for Germany which will now be enabled to regulate the German market. He further expresses the opinion that prices of the international market can be revised and controlled. The agreement is regarded here as the beginning of the revival of the Europan market.—Reuter's Special.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF FRANCE.

LONDON, October 3.

Paris.—The Socialist leader Blum intends to interpellate Government as regards the possible effect of the steel agreement on French economic and foreign policy.

INCREASE IN FRENCH REVENUE.

Detailed analysis of the financial situation of France is officially published. Revenue for the first eight months in 1926 compared with 1925 shows an increase of twenty-five per cent.—Reuter's Special.

RISE OF NEW GERMANY.

STRESEMANN ON FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

LONDON, October 3.

Cologne.—Mr. Stresemann speaking to-day at the Congress of the German Peoples' Party declared that new Germany and its rise could only be founded on peace which must rest on a Franco-German entente.

Referring to the steel trust, he emphasised that England could have joined it if she had wanted and said that Germany's economic policy could never be aimed at excluding or opposing certain powers. He pointed out that the Thoiry negotiations accorded with the policy of the United States whose aims were characterised as the real pacification of Europe. He regretted that "responsible quarters" abroad had recently alleged again that central powers were alone guilty of war, and said that Germany was ready for impartial investigation into the causes of the world-war. In conclusion he voiced Germany's expectation of the final liberation which would mean real beginning of the reconstruction period.—Reuter

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE

BRITISH REQUEST TURNED DOWN

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Ostend.—A communique of the Miners' International says that a majority of affiliated Unions have proclaimed their inability to consider the British request for an international strike, but have given an assurance that substantial aid will continue to be given to the British miners while the affiliated Unions will continue to do their utmost to prevent the exportation of coal to England.—Reuter.

DR. DESHMUKH'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

GOOD SUPPORT AT POONA.

(From Our Corespondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

Dr. Deshmukh came here yesterday on his election tour. In an interview he said he had a very encouraging response in his election campaign so far and for this he was indebted to the patriotic feelings of the electors towards the Congress. He said it was the duty of every educated Indian to stand by the Congress which after all was the only national representative institution of Indians. He will be proceeding shortly to the different parts of the presidency to meet his constituents personally.

BARON LLOYD'S UNPOPULARITY.

CAUSE OF CAMPAIGN OF ATTACK.

SIR C. SETALVAD ON BACK BAY FOLLY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Continuing his evidence at the Back Bay enquiry, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was still of opinion that the work should be completed.

Sir F. Hopkinson suggested that a nought too many had crept in when the profit was estimated at thirty crores.

Sir Chimanlal denied that he had put in a figure too many.

Mr. Billimoria declared: "You stated that the campaign of attack had been stimulated by the unpopularity of Baron Lloyd."

Sir Chimanlal replied: "It is inadvisable to go into politics and I am not running away from my statement."

Mr. Billimoria: "Isn't it a reflection on Government?"

Sir Chimanlal: "It is no reflection at all."—Reuter.

AEROPLANE DISASTER AT TONBRIDGE.

SEVEN CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A French passenger aeroplane flying to Croyden caught fire over Tonbridge, Kent crashed into a field adjoining a farm and turned turtle. Five passengers, pilot and mechanic were burnt to death. Farm hands rushed to the spot, but were unable to rescue them owing to flames.

The machine was four-engined Bleriot similar to one that crashed at Lympne in August. It left Le Bourget at one o'clock. Passengers two men and three women, are believed to be all British.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

LONDON, October 3.

Quebec.—Viscount and Lady Willingdon arrived here to-day, Viscount Willingdon was formally installed and sworn in as Governor-General.—Reuter.

DAUGHERTY TRIAL.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

New York.—An important development has taken place in the Daugherty trial Senator Goff who had charge of the alien property under Daugherty when seven million dollars claim was paid, to-day appeared as witness for the defence and took the entire responsibility for the transaction declaring he never took up the matter with his chief.—Reuter's Special.

VICTIMS OF SECURITY ACT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The Calcuta Police arrested this morning five persons under the Security Act. Four of them were ordered to leave Bengal for a period of twelve months and one of them, a Muslim, was released.—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' MYSTERIOUS DEATH

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

An Indian hardware merchant named Ensoof Ebrahim Gora Hayet aged about 35 was found dead this morning in his bed on the top floor of his own house in the 25th street. The deceased had a cut on his neck, one in his stomach and another serious injury on his head. The deceased's brother who first found him in this condition resorted to the police who removed the dead body to hospital. Police officers visited the spot and have started investigations into the circumstances of his death which appears to be mysterious.—A. P.

LABOUR WEEK IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

The Nagpur Labour League has organised a Labour Week in Nagpur and is holding meetings in the different localities to enroll 5,000 members at least during the Labour Week.

At a meeting of the Labour League recently held, resolutions expressing sympathy with the miners in England and reiterating the demand of the All-India Trade Union Congress as regards elected representation in the legislatures and requesting the Local Government to accept a member as Labour represetative in the Central Provinces Council, were adopted.—A. P.

DY POLICE SUPDT. REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3

As a result of an enquiry into certain allegations of misbehaviour made against Syed Emadul Islam, Deputy Superintendent of Police recently held at Allahabad the said Deputy Superintendent of Police has been removed from service by the Governor in Council—A.P.

The death has taken place after severe illness of Mr. C. B. M. Bayley, C.V.O., Secretary to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial.

A GREAT SAGE.

MAHATMAJI'S SERVICES TO COUNTRY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C., Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Swaraj Sabha, Rathestar Mandal, Swaraj Party and the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's jayanti. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and owing to the Khaddar exhibition there was no room left for the audience even to stand. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu therefore on her arrival after consultation with the conveners held the meeting in the open space adjoining the Hall.

Speeches in Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu and English were then delivered in which the speakers exhorted the citizens of Bombay to celebrate the jayanti by following Mahatma Gandhi in their life and conduct.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal who was the first speaker said Mahatma Gandhi was the true political leader and was possessed of the same qualities as the Rishis. He was therefore not only a great saint but also a great political leader. He was the first political leader to introduce the ideal of soul force and though it was very difficult to follow truth in politics Mahatma Gandhi never digressed from truth in his political life. Mahatma Gandhi besides had taught India and the world the simplicity of life. He regretted that Indians now-a-days were captured by the western civilisation while Mahatmaji's simplicity was at their door. The West was noted for luxury and materialism. Mahatmaji taught Indians to be spiritual and spiritually minded. Mr. Vimadalal concluded his speech by offering prayer to Almighty God for long life to Mahatmaji.

Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya then said that Mahatmaji had taught them greater and better things than most of the political leaders and prophets. He promised to get Swaraj for India by non-violence which no political leader had taught them before. Non-violent non-co-operation had not failed as many were wont to say. If Mahatmaji's programme of non-violent non-co-operation was practised even for six months faithfully he was sure India would have got Swaraj. The people did not conscientiously practised it but admired it only as an ideal. The fault therefore lay with the people and not with the programme of Mahatmaji.

A GREAT RISHI.

Syed Zakir Alf addressing in Urdu said he was still convinced that without non-co-operation Swaraj was impossible. Since the non-co-operation movement was launched the civilized world realised that India had made up its mind to get Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi was the only man he found who practised what he said. If all Indians faithfully practised Mahatmaji's cult of non-violent non-co-operation and got united he was sure India would be free from foreign domination. On that auspicious day he reminded all Indians to sink petty and communal differences and be united as one man and he was sure Mahatmaji would get them their heart's desire, viz., Swaraj in no time.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar eulogised Mahatmaji's spirituality and compared him with great Rishis of the Hindu Shastras.

WANTED THE MAHATMA.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then spoke of Mahatmaji's qualities as a great politician. He said some thought that Mahatma Gandhi was a great moralist and philosopher but not a goo politician, but the speaker emphasised that Mahatmaji possessed both the qualities. To appreciate and understand the situation he said they had to picture before them the condition of the country as it is now and what it was when Mahatma Gandhi launched the non-co-operation movement. They had also to consider the condition of the masses and also of the political leaders and workers of the country. At that time there was complete unity and Mahatmaji like a grand-father controlled the affairs of the nation. An autocratic Viceroy of the day like Lord Reading had to call him to Simla for confabulation. He did not think even all the present leaders of various parties put together would bring about such a result. A situation like that had never arisen before and he thought would never arise in future. The present political situation in the country had disorganised the splendid work built up by Mahatmaji and Mr. Nariman urged the citizens of Bombay on that auspicious occasion again to request Mahatmaji to come back amongst them to restore order and to lead them to their goal of Swaraj. The best birthday gift of which the nation could give to Mahatmaji was unity and the speaker urged Indians of all parties to be united and appeal to Mahatmaji to lead them again to the road to Swaraj.

Shrimati Ratnabai then siad though most of their countrymen had lost Mahatma Gandhi's programme, women had still continued and were working persistently with beneficial results. There were 250 women she said who were spinning and weaving khaddar and in the last six months they had sold khaddar valued at Rs. 8,500. Although it was said in some quarters that khaddar was obsolete she emphasised that khaddar was more in demand now than what it was before. She therefore urged men on behalf of the women of Bombay to put on khaddar and continue the programme of Mahatmaji.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said Gandhiji was the first Indian who in South Africa aroused admiration of the civilised world by the practice of his doctrine of [illegible] violence. The second doctrine which he taught was of self-sacrifice. Though the spirit of self-sacrifice was dormant, he said, the nation would not turn its back because the path of self-sacrifice was the only way to Swaraj.

LIKE ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

Mr. B. G. Kher in exhorting the audience to follow Mahatmaji said they had not made any substantial progress because of their disunity and internal strife.

Mrs. Naidu in winding up the proceedings said Mahatma Gandhi was like St. Francis of Assisi whose anniversary also fell that day. Like St. Francis, Mahatmaji had devoted his life in the service of the poor. She then narrated the interview the South African delegates had with Mahatmaji and how they were impressed by his simplicity of life and his cult of khaddar and concluded by saying that she would send a message of homage to Mahatmaji on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. The audience consented to send a message.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Spinning demonstrations were held in various wards as under:—

CONGRESS HOUSE.

The spinning demonstration was continuously kept from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

A Spinning Competition was held in which 5 Depressed Class boys from the Kumar Vinaya Mandir, Matunga and some girls from the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala took part, The following 4 successful Candidates have been awarded Silver Medals,

Shmt Sharda Amimbalkar, Age 17 (Lok. Kanyashala).

Shmt. Shalini Kumthekar, Age 14 (Lok Kanyashala).

Sjt. Maruti Namaji, Age 11. (Kumar Vinaya Mandir).

Sjt. Krishna Shijiba, Age 11. (Kumar Vinaya Mandir).

AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition was conducted at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 8 p.m. which was largely attended and the following stalls:—

Khadi Bhandar: Gujarat Pantik Samiti Khadi Bhandar;

Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works: Khadi Shop (Sandhurst Road.

Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Godrej Soap and Oil: Trikamdas Khimji and other Swadeshi Articles stalls attracted the attention of the General Public.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Spinning Demonstration was conducted by the G Ward District Congress Committee when the President office bearers and other members of the Council took part in making a Demonstration a success.

Second Spinning Demonstration was held at Matunga under the direct supervision of Mrs. Taramati Erruuza where members of the Mrs. Taramati's Spinning Class with other sympathisers took part and made the Demonstration a Success.

Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee also had arranged to hawk Khaddar and to enroll Congress Members.

RESPOND TO MAHATMA'S CALL

TAKE TO KHADDAR AND SPINNING

The 58th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated by the ladies of Bombay at two public meetings on Saturday afternoon, one of the meetings was held at Bhagini Samaj Guyan Mandir, Sandhurst Road, Mrs Tarabahen Manekjal presiding. A fairly large number of ladies were present.

After a song praying to God to bless Mahatmaji with long life was recited by ladies and another one was recited by Mr. Lalit, Mr. Mahadeo Desai addressed the meeting on the Life-work of Mahatmaji. At the outset, he said that he was very much embarrassed while speaking anything in praise of Mahatmaji's numerous virtues, as his relation with the great man was that of a son with his father. Mahatmaji's life work really began since his vow before his mother prior to his departure for England. That vow of celibacy during his stay in England showed Mahatmaji's reverence for his mother and his love for the principle of monogamy. The struggle in South Africa started by him was also primarily started to protect the honour of Indian women, their right and their status in that foreign country. The speaker then recounted the services rendered by Mahatmaji to the country in general and to the women of India in particular, and appealed his hearers to respond to the call of the Mahatma and the country by discarding foreign cloth, taking to khaddar and by resolving to spin regularly for half an hour at least every day.

At the other meeting held at Vanita Vishram, Zaverbai Hall, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta addressed the ladies on the utility of khaddar and the necessity of spinning. They said that the best way to celebrate Mahatmaji's birthday was to resolve on that day to take to spinning.

MATCH INDUSTRY.

CLAIM FOR PROTECTION

REFERENCE TO TARIFF BOARD

SIMLA, October 1.

The reference to the Tariff Board of a case for the protection of the Match Industry is announced in a Government of India Resolution issued by the Commerce Department which states: "The present rate of duty on matches imported from abroad is Rs. 1|8 per gross, which represents a duty of more than 100 per cent. The "ad valorem" duty was raised to the above figure purely as a revenue measure, and the Government of India have consistently rejected requests from manufacturers in India that the duty should be declared a protective duty. Nevertheless, a high revenue duty naturally has a protective effect, and since numerous match factories have been established in India, some of them using indige-1922 when the present duty was imposed nous woods and others wood imported in log from abroad. Concurrently there has been a progressive decline in the customs revenue derived from matches. This revenue amounted to Rs. 154 lakhs in 1922-23 and Rs. 138 lakhs in 1923-24, but in 1925-26 it amounted (inclusive of revenue from splints and veneers) only to Rs. 118 lakhs. As Indian factories overcome technical difficulties not attain their full production, decrease in customs revenue is likely to become more serious. In these circumstances the Government of India consider that the whole position requires investigation and they have decided to entrust this task to the Tariff Board.

POINTS FOR ENQUIRY.

"The first point for enquiry is whether the three conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission are satisfied in the case of the Match Industry in India and whether the industry should be protected. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, the Tariff Board will report at what rate import duty should be fixed in order to give the industry the protection it requires and whether alternative measures on protection could suitably be adopted. If the answer is in the negative, the Government of India theoretically will be free to lower the import duty on matches in the interests both of the consumer and their own revenue from this source, but the Tariff Board will report to what extent vested interests have been created in India as a result of the present rate of duty. How far those vested interests require consideration and what prospect there is of the match industry in India establishing itself if the present rate of duty is maintained. If the Tariff Board decides that consideration must be paid to the industry brought into existence by the present rate of duty and that the duty should be maintained at the present figure or approximately at the present figure, it will further report whether the loss of customs revenue can be made up in whole or in part by any other appropriate form of taxation of the industry. In this connection the attention of the Board is drawn to the remarks of the Honourable the Commerce Member on 24th March 1924 in the Council of State. Generally, the Tariff Board will investigate the whole question and make such recommendations as seem germane to the subject."—A.P.

LAST WEEK'S ENGLISH MAIL

CAUSE OF DELAY.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents P. & O. S. N. Co., write to inform us that the reason for the arrival of this week's English Mail which was brought by the "Mantua" connecting with the "Devanha" at Aden which latter vessel arrived 12 hours after schedule time was entirely the poor quality of the only coal supplies available. Only German and American coal is at present available for ships bunkers the quality of which is not equal to the Welsh coal with which the Company's Mail steamers are supplied in normal times.

LATE MR. RATANLAL M. MODY.

Mr. Ratanlal M. Mody, solicitor and senior partner of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Company, Solicitors, Bombay, died of a stroke of paralysis at his residence at C' P. Tank in the early hours of Friday morning at the age of 53. Mr. Mody's practice in the Bombay High Court extended over 25 years. He had specialised himself in Company Law. Mr. Mody was very popular in legal circles and was held in high esteem by members of the profession. He leaves behind him three sons. Much sympathy is felt by his partners and friends for the family in their sad bereavement. One of his sons, Mr. R. R. Mody is a solicitor and assistant in the firm.

Mr. A. G. P. Pullan, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge Moradabad will act as Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, vice Hon. Sir Cecil Walsh, K.C., who will act as Chief Justice. It is understood that Mr. Iqbal Ahmed, Advocate, will act as additional Judge, Allahabad High Court, when it re-

GREAT FLIGHT

COBHAM'S RETURN

WARM RECEPTION

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Rarely has the imagination of the public been more stirred than by the story of the gallant fight against elements over a distance longer than the circumference of the globe of the same machine which had previously flown to Rangoon and Cape Town.

The police were powerless to enforce order or to prevent crowds from assembling on Westminster Bridge. A feature of the reception was that high above, the specially erected wooden platform floated six large silken flags presented by the Dominions to Parliament after the war which are only removed from their resting place on very special occasion.

The human touch was added by Cobham after the reception amid a crowd of congratulations, asking "Where are the boys?" upon which the mechanics emerged travel-stained and oil-smeared but happy. Cobham, interviewed, paid tribute to his wonderful reception in Australia where aviation was already changing the whole country. He expressed the opinion that the ultimate route to Australia would be a co-ordinated route of aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships and railways. The only difficulty encountered was that of finding bases in the Persian Gulf. Altogether they had gathered most valuable data and had tested the air cooled engine in climates hotter than the tropics.

A WARM WELCOME

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A vast gathering lined both sides of the Thames at Westminster reminiscent of boat-race days to welcome Cobham. There was a tremendous outburst of cheering as he passed and re-passed Parliament prior to landing facing Parliament, amid deafening din. A motor dinghy alongside the seaplane brought Cobham to the Speaker's steps where he was greeted by the Speaker, Mrs. Cobham dressed in black and white, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Sefton Brancker, the fiance of Sergeant Ward and the wife and the small daughter of mechanic Capel. The Speaker and Cobham's wife descended the steps to water's edge. The airman embraced his wife, and general congratulations followed.

Cobham's mechanics came up in the second launch. Cobham without a hat and wearing an old and dilapidated dungarees worn throughout the journey helping them to land, still carrying the special mail from the Governor-General of Australia to the Secretary for the Colonies with a message to the King. A huge Union Jack and Dominions' flags were flown on the walls of Parliament. An official welcome was held in the Speaker's garden.

Sir Samuel Hoare congratulating the airman on his feat sympathetically referred to the death of mechanic Elliott.

Sir Charles Wakefield, who partly financed the flight, likewise paid a tribute to Cobham.

Responding the airman emphasised that the flight was not a stunt, but was intended to find out what they could do. They found out a lot. He eulogised his crew and hoped that the British people would realise the importance of flying.

The King sent a message to Cobham cordially welcoming him home and heartily congratulating him on the successful termination of his historic flight.

At the conclusion of the speeches Cobham delivered the mail from Australia. Cobham covered a total distance of 28,000 miles, his actual flying time being 320 hours. The machine used was de Havilland built in 1923 being the same as the one in which Cobham flew last year to South Africa and back.—Reuter.

COBHAM IN LONDON.

PAPERS FULL OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

"Where is your luggage, Alan?" asked Mrs. Cobham as she and her husband were motoring home from Westminster. "On my back", replied the famous pilot, "I have got my five shirts on I was in shade temperature of hundred and ten three days ago. You cannot expect me to feel too warm" Mr. and Mrs. Cobham later attended a performance at the Empire Theatre where they had a wonderful reception. Play was stopped while Alan acknowledged the cheers. The event believed to be without precedent is that a film showing Cobham's arrival was exhibited at a London Kinema last night. All papers splash the pilot's achievement and devote pages to photographs of his arrival. Long leaders acclaim his achievement and urge the development of the Empire air routes.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT WESTMINSTER

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Cobham arrived at Westminster at quarter-past two.—Reuter.

DR. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

In celebration of the 80th birthday of Dr. Annie Besant a public meeting was held last evening at the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer presiding. Messrs. G. A. Natesan, P. K. Telang and several others took part in the meeting and speeches were made eulogising the self-sacrificing services rendered by Mrs. Besant for the humanity and India, and wishing

S. A. DEPUTATION.

VICEROY'S BANQUET.

SIMLA, Oct 3.

A grand banquet was given by the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at the Viceregal Lodge last night in honour of the South African Deputation. The gathering included the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur and was very representative of officials and non-officials. No speeches were made. After dinner, the South African guests mixed freely with the other guests. The function was highly successful.—A.P.

KHADDAR FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSE.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held this morning, it was decided that khaddar should be used as far as possible for municipal purposes.—A.P.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES.

DEWAN'S SOLICITUDE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

"The want of a definite plan for the systematic development of industries and their location has been proving a serious obstacle to industrial expansion," thus observed Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, presiding at a well-attended meeting of the merchants and industrialists at Daly Hall last night. He referred to the set-back local interests had been having at the passing into outside hands of a large volume of trade particularly in grains, cloth, skin, metal, oilseeds and while complimenting the latter's enterprise and commendable aptitude in taking prompt advantage of opportunities he was anxious that local interests should go ahead to popularize suitable schemes for developing trade mentality among their youths, help in improving methods of saving and thus render cheap capital available. He suggested foreign travels with a view to widen their outlook and strengthen business connections abroad. He drew pointed attention to the activities of the economic conference which was calculated to improve the resources of the people and develop trade and industries in the State and strongly felt how by earnest co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce and like institutions a network of mercantile interests could be created as nothing would further their objects as well-knit organisations in trade. Incidentally he referred to banking and transport facilities which required improvement and invited discussion and suggestions towards this end. In conclusion he expressed Government's keen anxiety and interest in taking stock of the country's resources and in helping indigenous industries and trade as far as possible.

In the dicussion that followed the need for a State Industrial Bank was strongly urged by the majority of the speakers. Eleven other propositions including the abolition of supertax, stores purchases by Government, competition of Government concerns with private enterprise could not be gone through as it was already too late. Further proceedings were adjourned to a future meeting.—A.P.

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE.

TEA GARDEN CLERK ASSAULTS EUROPEAN MANAGER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

An application for admission of appeal was made to-day before Mr. Justice Chotzner and Mr. Justice Duval on behalf of Beni Madhab Sarkar a clerk, Allahabad Tea Estate who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Cachar of assaulting Mr. T. A. Cowie, manager of that garden, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution case was that on September 5th Mr. Cowie asked an explanation from the appellant regarding the work done by coolies. This led to an altercation in the course of which the appellant is alleged to have assaulted Mr. Cowie with a stick. The defence was that during the altercation Mr. Cowie used abusive language and attempted to strike the appellant who in self-defence struck Mr. Cowie. The Sessions Judge held that the appellant exceeded the right of private defence and convicted him. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and released the appellant on bail.—A.P.

MORE MINERS RESUME

LONDON, Oct. 1

Further 8,000 miners resumed work today. The Derbyshire miners' council has recommended its members to accept the Government's proposal.—Reuter.

SOUTHFIELDS MOSQUE

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Reuter learns that Emir Feisul has abandoned his intention of opening the mosque at Southfields on 3rd October. Reasons for his change of mind are not divulged, but it is understood to be due to telegraphic instructions from Mecca.

LATER.

The Imam of Southfields' mosque informs Reuter that a cable has now been received instructing Emir Feisul to attend the ceremony on 3rd October and that there is

ANGLO-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP

DISCUSSION IN FRENCH PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Paris.—The French interest in Sir A. Chamberlain's meeting with Sgr. Mussolini at Legborn is evidenced by long articles in newspapers. While it is still suggested in some quarters that Italy desires to form an Anglo-Italian bloc to counter-balance any Franco-German combination resulting from the Thoiry talk, it is on the other hand contended that France has nothing to worry about. Stress is laid on the fact that France and Britain have long ago settled in full accord all questions affecting the Mediterranean, while France and Italy are already following the policy of co-operation as regards the Tunis, Tangier, Abyssinia and Mediterranean trade and Franco-Italian agreements can easily be adapted within the framework of the existing treaties.—Reuter's Special.

AUTONOMY WITHIN EMPIRE

NO SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Marseilles.—Interviewed by Reuter on his arrival here en route to Imperial Conference, Mr. Bruce declared he knew nothing of any separatist movement. All Dominions and colonies were deeply attached to the Empire but traditional attachment did not prevent a claim for a larger degree of autonomy within the frame-work of the Empire. He said Australians, like Canadians, desired and asked for increasing freedom to be left to organise their own institutions in their own way, without however departing from loyalty to the Empire. He stated that the conference would discuss the important question of Empire relations and probably also naval and military matters.—Reuter.

PROSECUTED UNDER SEC. 153 I. P. C.

PRINTER & PUBLISHER JAILED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Sankarsahi Trivedi, printer and publisher of the Hindi booklet entitled "Calcutta Sangram," containing three articles, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to two months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153A, Indian Penal Code. Trivedi is a resident of Gaya and it is understood that Bihar and Orissa Government also contemplate taking action against him for the publication of that booklet.

Two persons, who sold copies of the booklet called "Calcutta Sangram," were sentenced this morning by Barrackpore Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

An inquest was held by the District Magistrate, Hanthawaddy, into the circumstances of the death of Mr. J. T. H. Cowan, District Superintendent of Police, at Kungyangon dak bungalow. He found that the deceased committed suicide probably at about 4 a.m. at which time there was a heavy storm which could have prevented the report of a gun being heard. Mr. Cowan appeared to be quite normal during Wednesday evening and there is nothing to show why he took his life. It is understood he occasionally suffered from neurasthenia and insomnia. The remains of Mr. Cowan were buried yesterday at Rungyangon.—A. P.

LAJPAT RAI ON POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Lala Lajpat Rai addressed a meeting at Bansi in Basti District, where, in reply to a question, the Lala said he could not guarantee that he or his partty would stand for all time to one particular line of action. A change in the programme or policy might be necessitated any day and then they would not fight shy of adopting it in the best interests of the country.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Kingston (Jamaica.)—76 prisoners who participated in the riot at penitentiary on 4th September were flogged with the Governor's sanction. The Commission of Enquiry is still sitting.

New York—The ranks of professional lawn tennis players have gained another notable recruit in Vincent Richards, who officially ranks third among the American tennis stars.

London.—The Australian cricketers left for home from London on Friday morning. The party sailed from Liverpool this afternoon on board the Canadian Pacific liner "Montrose" for Quebec. They are due at Sydney on 13th November.—Reuter.

London Oct. 2.—Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules England beat New Zealand in the first Test by 28 points to 20 at Wigan.—Reuter.

Raja Muhammed Ejaz Rasul Khan, C.S.I., of Jehangirabad has placed Government securities of the value of Rs. 6,400 in the hands of the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments U. P. under the designation of Sir

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

COMING ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE AT POONA.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

In connection with the All-India Conference of Women on educational reform which meets in Poona in the first week of January arrangements have been made to hold the Madras Provincial Constituent Conference at the Senate House, Madras on 16th October. All Provincial Constituent Conferences will send their representatives to the All-India Conference which will synthesise the findings of the various conferences and formulate a memorandum on the subject. The aim of the organisers is to approach the problems of Indian education in the spirit of wide constructive reform and to find ways and means of promoting sympathetic co-operation of parents, authorities and controllers of finance on scheme of education more fitted than the present one to the needs of modern India. Bombay, Gujarat, Punjab, Sind Bengal, Malabar and U.P. are working up these conferences to take place before end of November. Women wishing to co-operate in them are desired to communicate with honorary organising Secretary of the All-India Conference, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Adyar, Madras.—A.P.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL PLAY CONCLUDED.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The final of the Durand Football Tournament was witnessed to-day by a huge crowd and resulted in a win for the Durham Light Infantry (Army champions) by one goal to nil against Sherwood Foresters (holders). The distinguished spectators included His Excellency the Viceroy, who gave away the cup, Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Thompson and the members of the South African deputation.—A.P.

M. C. C. VS. PLANTERS.

LATTER SCORE 133 FOR 8 WICKETS.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

In the match between the M. C. C. versus the Planters which commenced this afternoon at Chepauk, thee Planters scored 133 runs for eight wickets, Cowdray contributing 36, Fraser 29, Carlyle 26, Spratt 16, and Fulcher 10 when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

M. C. C. TO PLAY AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The "Pioneer" says: Nawab Mahomed Yusuf, Minister, United Provinces Government, is now making an effort to arrange that the M.C.C. team shall visit Allahabad and meet a cricket eleven representative of the United Provinces. The Nawab undertakes to meet all expenses.—A.P.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP

LONDON Oct. 1.

Following are final acceptances for the Duke of York handicap:—Pons Asinorum, Zambo, Cross Bow, The Sirdar, Embargo Winalot, Foliation, Insight Second, Naldera, Artist Glow, Delius, Amethystine. Purple Shade, Simeons Fort, Grassmoor, Sir Kenneth, Abbots Speed, Tonton, Sun God Second, Fanfare and Buck's Yeoman.

(Continued from Column 6.)

at present employed by the Government in Uganda.

DUAL POLICY AND WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The second unofficial conference (well-known as the Livingstone Conference was opened by Sir Herbert Stanley the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, on the 3rd September. Lord Delamere, the promoter of the Conference, in his presidential address outlined what he considered a workable political programme for the future of East Africa. After emphasising the desirability for self-government and dwelling on the position of the Governors in Crown Colonies he urged that in the interim greater powers should be given to extra-constitutional bodies such as the Governors' Conferences. He dwelt at length on the subject of dual policy which received the support of the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the last East African dinner and advocated a purely white settlement. All the delegates (hardly twelve in number) declared that before any question of federation between Tanganyika and East Africa arose there must be White Settlement established.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

The conference discussed the question of exhibiting films to "uncivilised" peoples in East Africa and it was resolved that in the opinion of the conference there would be a uniform policy in regard to cinematograph films posters for exhibition to Non-Europeans to be adopted by the Governments concerned. That policy should be based on recognition of the principles that films suitable for exhibition to peoples of European civilisation were not necessarily suited for peoples whose civilisation embodied ideals of a fundamentally different nature particularly with regard to the status of women. The principles adopted by the Transvaal Board of Film Censorship were recommended

EAST AFRICAN LETTER

ADVOCACY OF PURE WHITE SETTLEMENT

STRANDED INDIAN LABOURERS

(From Our Correspondent)

MOMBASA, Sept. 20.

The news supplement to the Zanzibar official "Gazette", among other news items publishes the following: "Noteworthy recent addition to the Museum include a case containing three dummies on which male and female Arab dresses are displayed. This forms a striking exhibit and the Museum carpenter, Narsingh Damji, is to be congratulated on the resourcefulness he has displayed in the construction of the dummies though all the cases in the museum give eloquent testimony as to his skill".

PRIME MINISTER AND KENYA.

"East Africa," a weekly journal published in London, states that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in his capacity as guardian to Mr. H. W. Issacs, who is now in Kenya, is a party to the purchase by his ward of freehold land at Gilgil near Nairobi from the East African Land and Development Co. Ltd. Mr. Issacs has already entered into occupation and we understand that the land is being conveyed forthwith into the joint names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Issacs.

INDIAN HOSPITAL.

Sometime ago a site in parklands at Nairobi was recommended by the Government for the purposes of erecting an Indian hospital. The site was approved by the Chief Medical Officer. But as the Europeans did not like to see an Indian hospital implanted there, they petitioned the Government to give up the site. The Europeans are still making inquiries and the "East Africa Standard" reports. "From" inquiries made at the Land Office yesterday it would appear that no decision has been arrived at yet as to the changing of the site of the suggested Indian hospital at Parklands in response to the petition presented by Nairobi (European) citizens deprecating the proposed site".

SETTLE IN KENYA.

The walls of the Maize Conditioning Plant at Kilindini have been now, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, used for advertising and the services of the Railway Advertising Contractor has been engaged. As an advertisement of value to the Colony generally "Settle in Kenya" has been painted in a prominent position at a cost of about £25 met from one of the votes of the Department of Agriculture and it is estimated that revenue amounting to £100 per annum will be obtained from the remaining space.

COAL MINING IN KENYA.

The Coastal Mining and Development Syndicate (an English Company) having obtained an extension of their concession on more attractive terms has succeeded in obtaining financial support from Johannesburg. A mining expert and staff have now been engaged in drilling in the most promising areas on the coast belt. The expert's report is a very encouraging one. It is reported that at a point about 25 miles from Mombasa in the valley of the Pemba River at a depth of about one hundred feet the drill in use passed through about twelve inches of coal. Now that Kenya Colony will have its own coal the tremendous importance to East Africa of the discovery of valuable deposits of coal of good quality so near the coast could not be overlooked. It is sure to influence the establishments of various industries in Kenya and the favourable position of Mombasa as the bunkering and export port would give an enormous help to a sound mining venture.

INDIAN LABOUR IN UGANDA.

On the 8th September last only a little before the steamer left Kilindini Harbour for Bombay I met 23 Indian carpenters and masons who intended to sail for India by that boat. On inquiry I was given to understand that they were Uganda Government employees and were going home as they were dismissed from their services. Further they stated that about eight months ago Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., the Government Agents at Bombay, engaged them under certain conditions and they were subsequently sent up to Uganda. They also narrated how and why they were dismissed. As the Uganda Government had no work for these people and as the Government could not terminate their services as they were bound by agreement entered into by the Agents at Bombay they had under the pretence of incompetency discharged these people. These people are not paid their due salaries. They told me that they were thinking of consulting a lawyer in Mombasa who could approach the Government and obtain some redress for them but as they had no money sufficient to remain in Mombasa they thought it wise to sail for India by that boat. They declared that they would approach the Government Agents at Bombay. I was shown a copy of the agreement and on persual any sensible man would say that the Government were bound to keep these people in the employment for three years. If they did not want to do it they should have paid their passage to India and the salary in lieu of notice. But the Government has, it appears, acted very highhandedly. I would draw the attention of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, to this incident trifle as it may appear which if neglected, may tend to bring more trouble to other Indians

NATIONALISM ABOVE PARTIES

EVILS OF COMMUNAL AGGRESSION

DR. VARADARAJULU'S ADDRESS

The following is the full text of the speech of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu yesterday at the fifth Srivilliputhur Taluq Political Conference at Puthuchenneikulam:—

Friends:—I thank you most heartily for your kindness in electing me to preside over this Conference. We are meeting here to-day on the eve of the third general elections to be held under the Reforms Act. Everywhere people are talking about the elections, thanks to the busy propaganda of individuals and party organisations. And as the result of interested propaganda, there has been much raising of dust and a great confusion of issues. That is why I trust, you will excuse me, if on this occasion I devote my entire address to an examination of the present situation and to define in outline what I consider to be the problem before the voter.

The present system of Government by denying true responsibility to the people and by suppressing their natural desire for political freedom, tends only to unfit us more and more for independent national existence. The present condition of our political life is indeed deplorable and the multiplication of divisions and subdivisions among the parties with and without principles has created a situation acute and embarassing. The wrongs we are fighting are not ordinary wrongs. They are sapping the very foundations of our future national life. British Imperialism has enslaved our body, while Brahminism has enslaved our soul. British exploitation has drained India of its wealth while Brahminism—still dominant in the social and religious sphere—has destroyed the spirit of self-respect and the yearning for freedom among our masses. Brahmins have denied freedom to the masses and their soul has perished. God is free. S is man who created in his own image. Freedom is man's birth right. No war is won without a struggle; no battle is won without sacrifice. To the drooping spirit to those that are despondent I would but say in the words of Mazzini—"The path is clear before us; we are cowards, unfaithful to our own future if in spite of sorrows and devisions we do not pursue it to the end".

SWARAJ PARTY.

Now what is our position to-day? Non-co-operation has failed. Mahatma Gandhi has retired to the back-ground and has rightly refused to come out and lead the country. Brahmins who are post-masters in capturing positions of power and influence hold sway in the councils of the Swaraj Party. Lala Lajpat Rai is right when he says that the Madras Brahmin Nationalist cannot throw away their conscious or unconscious bias in favour of their own community. Though I never joined the Swaraj Party, I was from the beginning a great supporter of this party as it had a broad and well defined programme. But recent events have disillusioned me. The Swaraj Party has fallen into the hands of Brahmin politicians and under their guidance it has become a powerful weapon to be used against all non-brahmins be they Congressmen or Justicitas. The Swaraj Party's organised opposition to the granting of further political reforms to the Muslim province in the N. W. Frontier and the Money-lenders bill in Punjab reveal the narrowness of their outlook while their opposition to the Bombay Purohits Bill and the Hindu Religious Endowments Act in Madras show that the Swaraj Party is a party organised in Brahmin interests. All talk of Swarajist Nationalism is now discovered to be insincere and it is the duty of all honest Nationalists to warn the public against the Swarajists in the coming elections. I had absolutely no quarrel with the Swarajists as long as they were fighting the Justice party on purely political issues but their recent activities have shown that Swarajists here are out to destroy the Non-Brahmin movement and relegate the bulk of the masses again to the back ground. They have not got the courage to proclaim it openly but the way they go about in their work leaves little doubt. Their schemes and organisations are perfect and they are carrying on a pernicious propaganda through their hirelings against even Nationalist Non-Brahmins.

Swarajism is only a cloak for communal aggression. This is, in truth the last struggle of Brahminism to assert its supremacy. I want the Non-Brahmins to realise the nature of the struggle clearly and to take it up like men. Varnashram has been and is a stumbling block in the path of India's political freedom. There are to-day in this country eighteen hundred sects and subsects speaking one hundred and thirty-six different languages. The Brahmin sits on the top of them and the masses of India are animated by feelings of narrow communal interests. Brahmin patriots there have been who have rendered great and noble services to the country. All honour to them but the Swarajist Brahmins have none to their credit. I hope it will be readily conceded. I mean nothing derogatory to the Brahmins in general when I attack the Swarajist Brahmins. The growing spirit of Brahminism in Swaraj Party politics is a notorious fact. Those responsible for the direction and management of Congress affairs have failed to do their national duty in this respect and it now devolves on the people to set matters right. The Swaraj Party has played false to the noble ideals of its founder Desabandhu Das and veteran leaders like Lala Lajpatrai have found it necessary to dissociate themselves from it.

JUSTICE PARTY.

So far as this province is concerned, the only other party to whose activities I must now refer is the Justice party of the Non-Brahmins. The Justice Party is avowedly a cooperating party with a very narrow outlook. It started with the object of getting more jobs in Government service to Non-Brahmins and in this it has greatly succeeded. But the obtaining of jobs is not our ideal. That party itself will admit this and I trust it will take to heart the advice given by His Excellency the Governor in his speech proroguing the Council. In my humble opinion the Justice Party are the agents of British bureaucracy in the same way as the Madras Swarajists are the agents of Brahminism. Both deny freedom to the masses. Both are communal and both constitute a serious hindrance to India's political growth. If the Justice Party comes triumphant in the coming general elections it will strengthen the hands of Government and give a set back to our progress If the Swarajists win, they would devise means to keep the masses in perpetual subjugation to the Brahminism and consequently to British Imperialism. The country should therefore refuse to support either party. It should bid not only for political freedom but social freedom also. Nationalism is our religion; Swaraj is our goal. Nationalism knows no Brahmin or Non-Brahmin The elections will prove a testing time My advice to the voters is, vote for the best men, for men who are honest and who are most reliable, men who would fight the Government everywhere in its attempts to strengthen its hold on the people, men who will sacrifice their everything in furthering the cause of their country.

It is immaterial to what caste or to what religion the candidate belongs. Considerations of race and creed must not be allowed to weigh against a trusted friend of the people or a true fighter against the Government. The job-hunter masquerading as a communalist and the communalist masquerading as a Nationalist are both enemies of our future. The voter's task is hard indeed but he should make up his mind to vote for the sound Nationalist, the genuine patriot. There is to-day more than ever a great need for a genuine Nationalist party in the Councils.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

Such a Nationalist party may engage itself, after having entered the Council, in trying to get as much power and benefit as possible to the mass of our countrymen, by accepting to work the transferred half of the Government. They can accept office only when they are sure of the solid support of the majority of the elected member, and under no circumstances should they owe their position to the support and goodwill of either the Government or of its nominated members. It could put before itself the following programme:—

(1) In the Legislature the policy of the Nationalists should be to earnestly and strenuously endeavour to carry out the principles laid down herein; and if in this endeavour, the defects of the diarchic constitution bring about friction between the two branches of the provincial Government, the Nationalists should courageously face the situation whenever an honourable and healthy compromise is impossible.

(2) While the party endeavouring to make the best use of the inadequate provisions of the Reform Act and the rules thereunder, to bring the services under popular control, and especially to bring the present autocratic powers of the District Ozcers and his subordinates under supervision and direction in view to the greater protection of the rural population. Nationalists should strenuously agitate for all such necessary change in the laws and regulations as will bring all branches of services more and more truly and completely under the control of the nation's elected representatives.

(3) To support the labourers in India and abroad in their efforts to better their condition in all respects, such as provision against sickness, accident, infirmity, old age and death, and for obtaining healthy housing conditions and medical treatment and to help them to become self-respecting citizens of this country.

SPINNING AND PROHIBITION.

(4) To work for the introduction of such changes in the present system of education as will produce and promote a truly national type of character in the student and fit him for citizenship under modern conditions.

(5) To bring about reduction of the tax on ryotwari lands admittedly heavy and crushing, and to bring the whole system of assessment under sound principles of public taxation by enacting suitable laws.

(6) To work for securing and maintaining nationalistic ideals in all political and governmental organisations of the country.

(7) To work for the amelioration of the condition and status of the suppressed classes by securing for them free education, free lands, and facilities for the use of public roads, schools and wells.

(8) To work for the initiation, protection and development of hand-spinning and hand weaving and other cottage industries, in every possible direction with or without the help of the Government of the province.

(9) To work for an immediate total prohibition of all intoxicating drinks and drugs.

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TURKEY & THE LEAGUE

INVITATION TO JOIN

TURCO-FRENCH RELATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Sept. 13.

A surprise was sprung upon the Turkish public this week by the Anatolian News Agency announcing that Turkish entry into the League was imminent, for the conversations conducted for this purpose between M. De Jouvenel, ex-French High Commissioner in Syria and now the French Minister of Interior, and the Turkish representatives were bearing fruits and Raghib Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Bukharest, and Munir Bey, the Turkish envoy at Berne, would next enter into negotiations with M. Briand.

Ever since the settlement of the Mosul question, it was considered as certain in well-informed circles here, that sooner or later Turkey would join the League. But it did not mean that she would contribute to the League policy too. The German entry forced Turkey to change her attitude towards the League. If she were to remain outside even after that, she would be greatly handicapped in securing the means she required for her reconstruction. Though she would be given only a semi-permanent seat, yet the economic advantages are expected to be substantial. She would thus be more sure of securing the "breathing-space" she needs for consolidating what she gained at Lausanne.

Peace and peaceful progress are her sole aims for the present and many years to come.

The question would naturally be asked whether or not Turkish entry came into conflict with her obligations towards Russia, which were undertaken by her under the "Russo-Turkish Non-Aggression Pact." Such a conflict may be apprehended no doubt; for bad blood surely exists between the League lords and Russia. Turkey on entering the League shall be obliged to abide by the League policy and England, the master of the League wants to utilise that body against Russia. But there is one relieving feature, the same from which Germany derived strength in alaying Russian doubts. The case of Turkey vis-a-vis Russia is the same as that of Germany. The latter has assured Russia that the German vote in the League Council shall never be cast in a manner prejudicial to Russian interests; and as a unanimous decision is always necessary for making the League measures valid, Germany had the power of obstructing all such plans of the League as aimed at Russian integrity, or were in any way inimical to Russian interests. Turkey's vote in support of Germany in such cases, shall further strengthen German hands and thus will be of greater advantage to Russia than if she had remained outside the League.

Though Turkish entry is not yet an accomplished fact, yet the words of M. Benes that the "Leaguers" would be glad to see Turkey in their midst, have been taken here as an invitation to Turkey to join the League.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS IN TURKEY.

It is an event of extraordinary importance that two Japanese battle-cruisers paid a visit Turkey last year. One of the warships had taken part even in the Russo-Japanese War and had till this day preserved on board some of the trophies of that memorable action. This cruiser had sunk one of the biggest Russian ships at that time. A Japanese naval officer who happended to be a friend of mine, showed me the guns used in that action and a Russian unburst shell, kept intact ever since 1905. The Admiral and the two Princes who accompanied him went to Angora and were presented to the Ghazi Pasha. The Japanese were extremely glad of the cordiality shown to them by the Turkish officials and the public.

The "Vakit" commenting on this visit, says that Japan is obliged now to seek new friends after the British had betrayed her and let her down on account of American representations.

The cruisers will go up to Marseilles and will be back in Japan on 15th January, 1927.

TURCO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The "Lotus"-"Bouzkourd" affair has been magnified into a Turco-French crisis by the British Press. In fact the point under dispute is, whether Turkish courts can try the French captain for man-slaughter or not. The Turkish law says that if a foreigner kills a Turk abroad and ever falls into Turkish hands he shall be tried by the Turkish courts. The French in reply say that the collision occurred in "international" waters and not in "foreign" waters, hence only the French courts could try the French citizen. This dispute has been referred to the Hague Tribunal on the Turkish suggestion and the captain on furnishing a bail of £ T. 6,000 has been set, temporarily, at liberty by the Turks.

In the League football Third Division, (Southern Section) Newport beat Charlton by two goals to one, and Queens Park Rangers beat Aberdare by three goals to nil. In the replay of the semi-final of the Glasgow Cup Rangers beat the Queen's Park by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

WANTED ONLY ONE PARTY.

FACE FACTS.

NATIONAL PARTY'S CAMPAIGN.

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Indian National Party. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas presided; and Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar and Mavji Govindji Seth addressed the meeting on the coming elections.

In introducing the speakers Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said that Mr. Jinnah's services as the leader of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly during the last three years were a sufficient introduction. He had worked with other parties in the Assembly in the interests of the country with as little friction as possible. As he (the chairman) had said once on the floor of the Central Legislature, he was of opinion that there must be only one party and that should be the Indian Party against the Government Party in the legislatures. It was, therefore, upto the voters to return such tried men to the legislatures as would not, under any circumstances, bend to the bureaucracy. He was sorry to find that the electioneering campaign in the country was carried on party lines. Even if the candidates of the Indian National Party were looked at from party point of view, they deserved the wholehearted support of the electorates and their confidence. Mr. Jinnah ought to be returned to complete his work in connection with the Skeen Committee Enquiry. Another important subject before the next Assembly was the Currency Bill. As he was concerned in the matter, Sir Purushottamdas said he would not speak much on the matter except that if India did not unite all her forces on the subject she would have to run the risk of awaking one fine morning to know that all the reserves of the Government of India were gone for the maintenance of an artificial ratio of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. As regards, Mr. Jayakar, the chairman said that he really deserved a seat in the Assembly; and he was surprised when Mr. Jayakar, in deference to the wish of his Party, went to the Bombay Council last time. The debates of the Bombay Council were raised to a very high level by Mr. Jayakar as the leader of the Opposition. Speaking about Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, the Chairman assured the commercial communities that their interests would be safe in the Bombay Council if Mr. Seth was elected.

FACE FACTS.

Mr. Jinnah, congratulaaed the commercial magnates of the city on their entering the political field; and said that they would lose no time in realizing the fact that the interests of the country required them to present a united front to the bureaucracy. A seat in the Central Legislature was neither his goal nor his ideal; but it was one of the means of reaching the goal. The foundations of a responsible Government were the legislatures in which members were responsible to the electors. It was, therefore for the voters to use their votes discriminately in the interests of the country. There were several parties in the country, holding different political views and with different programmes. But, on one point they were all—except one party—agreed that the time for Mass Civil Disobedience was not yet ripe. Those who wanted to practise Civil Disobedience need not go to the Councils at all. But they should not dream illusions but should face facts as they were before the country. The policy of Non-Co-operation had been tried efforts for Mass Civil Disobedience had been made, but they had failed. They need not be ashamed of it; but as practical men they should find out another and more practical way of fighting the bureaucracy, and after having found it out they must necessarily combine all forces and follow that policy faithfully.

He loathed and detested running down any other party. He had one difference with the Swarajists. The latter would not work the reforms until Government agreed to certain demands made by them. He opposed the non-working of the Reforms for what they were worth and believed that being elected by a constituency he could not conscientiously walk out of the legislature to the happiness of the Government. The present crisis compelled them to send the very best representatives to the legislatures to utilise the constitution as best as they could. If a solid party of the country's best men were formed in the Assembly, much better work could be done there.

WHY MR. JAYAKAR CHANGED HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Jayakar said the programme of the Responsivists was identical with that of the Indian Nationalists and was very different from the programme of Liberals of long ago. He had not joined the Indian National party to catch votes but he had done so because both his party and the Indian National Party agreed on almost all points. Referring to the change in his views, the speaker said, his experience of the Bombay Council had forced him to change his views. Not only he, but 20 out of 23 staunch Swarajists in the last Bombay Council had found the necessity of forming a strong opposition in the next Council and they had addressed a memorandum expressing their views to the executive committee of the Congress last year. Not only that, but he had received private letters from eminent Swarajists asking him to keep quiet and wait till Assam Congress. But he believed in fair play. He did not desire to cheat his electorate. He would not contest the election on the Congress ticket because he knew that the walk-out policy enunciated in the Cawnpore resolution was positively harmful to the country.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth said that they should contest the elections in the name of the country and not in the name of any party.

A Madrasi gentleman then asked Mr. Jayakar whether it was not useless to accept offices as they were to-day. Replying Messrs. Jayakar and Jinnah said that the offices at resent could be accepted and much good could be done to the country by doing so. Mr. Jayakar assured the questioner that the Responsivists did not desire to accept offices if sufficient power responsibility and initiative were absent.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

PLEA FOR ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE DUTY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day Messrs. B. K. Lahiri and D. P. Khaitan on behalf of the Indian Chamber of Commerce put forward a strong plea for the imposition of an additional protective duty of nine per cent on imported cloth made of yarn up to a fineness of 34 counts. This scale of duty was suggested as the Japanese exchange would probably in the near future recover further ground than what it had already done.—A. P.

B. N. RLY'S ENTERPRISE

BROAD GAUGE WAY FROM PARBATIPUR TO SILIGURI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson declared open yesterday the extension of the broad gauge railway from Parbatipur to Siliguri which thus allows through train service from Sealdah to Siliguri, a distance of 318 miles. His Excellency arrived by motor from Darjeeling and was received by the Agent, Traffic Manager and other officials of the Eastern Bengal Railway. He cut the ribbon drawn across the new railway line thus signalling the opening of the broad gauge. The ceremony marks the fulfilment of a long-cherished desire of the Eastern Bengal Railway administration. This was expressed by the agent Mr. N. Pearce who in welcoming His Excellency and other guests said that ever since the broad gauge crossed gauges in 1915, it had been a dream of the railway that some day it would extend to Siliguri, the virtual foot of the hills. At the conclusion of his speech the Agent presented His Excellency with a handsome silver casket bearing an inscription commemorating the occasion.

His Excellency in reply said that during his brief tenure of the Governorship of Bengal he had been privileged to be associated with the inauguration of two new lines the Krishnagar-Nabadwip Light Railway and the broad guage extension. This expansion was typical of the enterprise of the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities and having completed this important work they would be able to direct their energies to other schemes and he felt sure they would not rest content until they had covered the presidency with a network of feeder lines. He congratulated the engineers and all who had contributed in any way to this consumation of their desire and hoped the opening of the broad gauge extension would be the inauguration of a new era of prosperity for the railway and the commerce of Bengal.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST "FORWARD"

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

GAUHATI, Oct. 1.

The Police Sub-Inspector Pradip Chandra Deva has filed a suit before the sub-judge against the former editor and printer of "Forward" claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages for publishing certain alleged defamatory matter regarding him.—A. P.

SUB-INSPECTOR KILLED

VICTIM OF A VILLAGERS' ANGER

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1

The story of the inhuman torture of a police officer reached Alipur head-quarters from the village of Satgachi, a few miles from Budge Budge police station yesterday afternoon. Sub-Inspector Abdul Kasim of Budge Budge with two constables went to Satgachi to arrest a person in the execution of a warrant issued by a Magistrate of Alipur. As they reached the house the accused bolted the door from inside and raised a hue and cry which attracted a large number of villagers. The police showing determination to execute the warrant the villagers forcibly dragged the police party inside the house and tortured them brutally by pressing bamboo poles on their chest till they became senseless. Information having reached the police station a large number of police officers and men hurried to the village to rescue their comrades. They found the Sub-Inspector dead and the two constables senseless. They were removed to hospital in a critical condition.—A. P.

METALLIC MONEY INDISPENSABLE

HOW TO WORK GOLD STANDARD EFFECTIVELY

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE

Prof. K. T. Shah delivered the last of the series of his lectures on Saturday evening on the report of the Currency Commission when he recapitulated the suggestions which he made in the preceding lectures and incidentally pointed out the limitations of merely destructive criticism. Referring to the metallic currency, he said, in spite of its defects as viewed by hyper-sensitive economics of to-day, he considered the metallic money indispensible given the conditions of India. Whatever may be the theoretical advantages of an abstract tabular standard, under the prevailing illiteracy of the Indian people, a simple and intelligible standard was the most preferable. He, therefore, premised that for a sound working standard a metallic basis was inevitable and among the metals he preferred gold. In order to give practical effect to the gold standard he suggested that for reasons of convenience and familiarity the English sovereign must be made a standard of currency in India and unlimited legal tender as against the retrograde advice of the Commission to demonetise the sovereign. For working of the gold standard effectively, he considered a free mint for the coinage of the gold indispensible.

As regards silver the lecturer held the rupee must be demonetised in the sense that its legal tender character must be strictly limited by law.

The rupee will not disappear altogether from circulation in India but by the restriction on its legal tender being applied gradually and imperceptibly it might cease to be the source of danger that it now was taken to be. The ratio between the rupee and the standard gold will have to be fixed; but the problem will be a purely internal one only of momentary importance. Both the rupee and the other token coins must be strictly a Government monopoly.

PAPER MONEY.

As regards paper money, he thought, that the currency notes in India must be expressed in gold and be made convertible on demand into gold, except such notes as were expressed in terms of rupees being of the denominations smaller than one sovereign. Referring to the management of the notes issued he thought a specially appointed institution would be necessary, though that institution need not be debarred from doing other banking business. With necessary modifications in its charter, the Imperial Bank of India could easily be made to serve that purpose. The currency notes must further be secured by reserves made of metallic and fiduciary portions in equal proportions. The metallic reserve he emphasised should be of gold as largely as possible. The securities reserve should comprise the Government of India securities and trade bills. Both these reserves he said should be held in the country to which they belonged.

A WARNING.

In conclusion, the lecturer said, that such a system to be put into operation would be not at all difficult to work. Though the change might entail certain hardships for a while he thought it was nevertheless desirable in the larger interests of the country as a whole. With a warning note regarding the importance of the subject and the vital concern it had with the general and economical development of the country the lecturer concluded the series.

DHARWAR NOTES

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept 29.

The conviction of Mr. K. L. Deshpande of the Karnatak High School is quashed in Appeal Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay delivered an address on "Practical ideals of the student life" on the 28th instant, on the eve of Karnatak College social gathering. The address was most impressive, lucid and well-informed specially when it emphasised the martial spirit the Indian youth should exhibit. The learned locturer would spare some of his valuable time in translating the wish into fact by urging the authorities to introduce military training for the upliftment of India.

Rao Bahadur Gaud of Dhulia paid a visit to this place in connection with the votes of Sardar and Jahagirdar constituency.

ANTI RABIC TREATMENT

Recent amendments to the rules regarding Anti-rabic treatment provide that well-to-do persons other than Government servants when treated at Government or other public institutions shall be charged the actual cost to Government of the vaccine and the amount livied will be credited to Government.

No person of member of the family of a person who pays more than Rs. 50 land tax per annum or whose income from any other source than land exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem shall be classed as indigent for the purpose of concessions provided for such people.

Narbonne.—In the rugby match, Maoris beat Languedec by eight points to five.—Reuter.

Montreux.—King Feisal departed for Baghdad on Friday.—A. P.

POONA RACES.

1ST AUTUMN MEETING

STARBOARD SCORES AGAIN

Sweltering heat and the prevalent belief that winner finding would be difficult, were no doubt contributing factors to the moderate strength of the attendance at the Poona yesterday. However those present had the satisfaction of witnessing sport well up to the average in interest. Four favourites were successful though there were some rank outsiders during the afternoon. Footpedal returned a sensational dividend in the Curragh Plate which she won at the odds of 120 to 1. Drywit and Hyder Pasha were other surprises, the former especially, after his many disappointments this season. The best performance of the afternoon was that of Starboard in the Newbury Plate, which he won in thrilling style from the favourite Joe's Luck while Ventose's victory was a very popular one.

The riding honours went to Townsend who was associtaed with the success of two favourites.

Backers started off well when they made China a warm favourite in Division I of the Bahrein. This smart pony fully justified his favouritism by winning an exciting race from Moosad. A longer distance would have suited Glad Eye who was travelling very fast near home.

The well backed Kurdistan failed to run up to expectations in the second division and ran last most of the way. Red Prince however ran true to his form and cleverly asserted his superiority over Telafar on whom Behsonan rode a strong finish. With a favourable weight this time Favourite gave a better exhibition though he was well beaten at the end.

Noorulmulk proved too speedy for Riyad and Sabiq in the third division. F. Black pushed him into the lead early and was never troubled to win.

Footpedal created a big sensation in the Curragh Plate which she won in rather easy style from the favourite Gift O' The Glen. This ons-time speedy mare has long been without a performance of note to her credit and yesterday she was quite a negligible quantity. A rank disappointment was Earmark who made no show at all.

Most people considered Silver Thrush a good thing in the Alandi Plate (Division I). They however reckoned without Hyder Pasha who won fairly easily. The Kolhapur chestnut was left at the gate last time out and in spite of this disadvantage he ran a good fifth after coming the longest way round. Rankin saw to it that he left the barrier early and victory was assured from the second furlong.

A moderate field contested the Dullingham Handicap. The verdict went to Dry Wit a gelding that has disappointed often this season. This son of Son-in-Law made no mistake this time and went about his business in fine style. Frailty made a game attempt to secure the spoils but she found the distance trying towards the end.

Starboard again carried his colours to victory in the Newbury Plate where he was cleverly piloted by Behsman. The favourite Joe's Luck looked a winner till near home but just succumbed to a strong run from Byramjee's gelding.

In winning the Brighton Handicap where she was sent out a favourite, Ventose atoned for her previous failures. The race provided a thrilling finish and it was only near home that Godfrey's filly got the better of Special Sprout. After making most of the pace Poet's Dream weakened and was beaten into third place.

Kanze was a weak sort of favourite in the Alandi Plate (Division II) which he won under the guidance of Barnett. Behsman induced Cossack into second place after a hard struggle with Crown and Sinnan.

The following are the details:—

THE BAHREIN PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in class III.
Mr T M Goculdas' CHINA 7.4 C Hoyt ... 1
Mr. S Mahalla's MOOSAD 8.9 Herbert ... 2
Mrs R H Gibagan's TEHERAN 8.6 W. G. Thompson 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's Glad Eye 7.13 S. Black 4

Not Run.—Muluk 8.4, and Kafkas 7.13.

Also Ran:—Parrinshope 9.2, Shahzada 8.10, Noori 8.10, Esser 8.9, Nainava 8.9, Dilayan 8.9, Red Lips 8.9, My Moon 8.5, Azedin 8.4, Generous 8.4, Ghanim 7.13, Swift 7.13, Elmo 7.13, Murti 7.13, Sehood 7.13, Benares 7.13, Gold Cup 7.13, Fakir Forad 7.13, Hoojaz 7.13, Gold Bell 713, Istamboul 7.13 and Haboob 7.4.

The Race.—Benares made the early pace from Esser, Teheran, Generous and Glad Eye. China brought up the others with Sehood last. China headed Glad Eye and Teheran into the straight and went on to win by a neck, from the late finishing Moosad, 1 1/2 lengths, neck.

Time.—1min. 23 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs 26.8. Places Rs 17.8, Rs 44.8 and Rs 114

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 16. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 21 and Rs 33.

Favourite: China.
Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500, second Rs 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arags in class III.
Mr. Khadevi A Rahman's RED PRINCE 8.5 Townsend 1
Mr. J A Wadia's TELAFAR 8.3 Behsman 2
Mr. J H Mashal's FAVOURITE 8.0 S. Black 3
Messrs H M Mahomed and M H Ahmedbhoy's Mooharib 8.12 Khalil 4

Not Run: Amrin 9.8, Ramban 9.4, Milloo 8.9, Strange Spring 7.13, Constantine 7.13, and Cash Box 7.9.

Also Ran:—Musaj 9.4, Kurdistan 9.3, Jadran 8.13, Amara 8.12, Summerton 8.6, Mashook 8.6, Huloob 8.6, Sagab 8.6, Makdam 8.6 Dana 8.5 Mahadeo 8.3, Najran 7.13, Hirachand 7.13, Sir Jahan 7.13, Fakir 7.13, Baig 7.9, Little Wonder 7.9, and Money Gold 7.4.

The Race.—Dana flashed out for a space and resigned to Mashook the next to come being Sir Jehan. Telafar, Dana and Red Prince. Kurdistan was last. Nearing the turn Telafar went to the head of affairs but he was joined by Red Prince who got the better of a tight finish by a head. Favourite finished late far behind, 2½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 22 1-5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs 24.8. Places Rs 14.8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18.8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 11.8. Places Rs. 7, 17.8 and Rs 11.

Favourite: Red Prince.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in class III.
Mr D S Barve's NOORULMULK 7.4 F Black 1
Mr. M Dhalla's RIYAD 8.9 Behsman ... 2
Mr. M Najmuddin's SABIQ 9.3 Easton ... 3
Mr. A S Moloobhoy's Solomon's Song 8.10 Clarke 4

Not Run: Tripoli 8.10 Mr. Pickwick 7.13 and Good Luck 7.13.

Also Ran:—Sultan Beg 9.11 Ferdinand 9.7, Nadir Shah 9.3, Black Panther 9.3, Meried 9, Saad 8.13 Make Sure 8.12, Hoomedi 8.10, Mahfouz 8.10, Sicab 8.10, Hilaluzzaman 8.9, Durban 8.9, Mashalla 8.7, Salonic 8.9, Riman 8.4, Taimurlung 8.3, Ascot 8.3 Vari 7.13, Monsoon 7.13 and Fairy Cross 7.13.

The Race.—A good start and on settling down Noorulmulk showed the way to Hilaluzzaman, Riyad, Mahfouz and Sabiq. There was hardly any change in this order till well near home where Riyad made a strong challenge but failed to get on terms. Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.

Time.—1min. 21 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs 77.8. Places Rs. 26.8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 38 8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 40.8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19.8 and Rs. 20/8.

Trainer:—L H Hewitt.
Favourite. Hilaluzzaman.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in classes III and IV.
Mr. D M Mottabhoy's FOOTPEDAL 9.2, Riley 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O' THE GLEN 8.12 Townsend 2
Mr. D S Barve's BLYTH BACHELOR 8.0 Howell 3
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Wild Flower 8.0 Burn 4

Not Run: Stormont 9.4, and Glenhelicon 7.3.

Also Ran:—Lowborn 9.2, Tradition 9.1, Riverine 91. Steel Blue 8.13, Free and Easy 8.12, Belle Syme 8.8, Earmark 8.6, Crushed Glass 8.3, Be Careful 7.0, Chinese Elegance 7.12, Lady Junior 7.11, Mary's Lamb 7.7, San Fay 6.11, Pin Money 7.2 Liza 7, Headstrong 6.11 and Shirtaj 6.11.

The Race.—San Fay was the earliest into her stride and cut a fast pace from Footpedal, Crushed Glass, Tradition and Blyth Bachelor. Gift O' the Glen raced in the bunch at this stage. Coming round Footpedal forged ahead and stalled a strong challenge from Gift O' the Gren by 3/4 length, 1 length ½ length.

Time.—1min. 14 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1,211. Places Rs 200.8, Rs 18.8 and Rs 66.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 607. Places Rs. 69, Rs. 9.8 and Rs. 30

Favourite: Gift O' the Gren.
Trainer:—H. Baktavarji.

THE ALANDI PLATE. (Div. I) Distance 1 mile.

Winner R. 4,500, second Rs 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in classes I and II which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1926.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HYDER PASHA 7.0 Rankin 1
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH 9.2 Bowley 2
Mr. Heath's MAYIAH 7.10 Clarke 3
Messrs. A R Obeyed and H Esmail's Squire 7.0 S. Black 4

All ran.

Also Ran:—Dilawar 9.7, Hatchel 7.8, Adwan 8.5, Roscoff 8.2, Rarity 8.1, Hazal 7.7, Kowkab 8.1, Stability 7.13, Bucknell 7.12, Malikzaman 7.8, Rose Hill 7.7, and Baktavar 7.6.

The Race.—Kowkab gave trouble and delayed the start. Hazal forced the pace attended by Stability, Silver Thrush and Kowkab. At the "six" Kowkab was racing ahead of Hazal, the others following in the same order. Hyder Pasha raced in the bunch. Nearing the second furlong he assumed command and cleverly held off Silver Thrush up the straight, Mayiah placed third with a rush. Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 51 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 139.8. Places Rs. 32.8, Rs. 22.8 and Rs. 32.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 50.8. Places Rs 12.8, Rs 11.8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite: Silver Thrush bracket.
Trainer:—Shripati.

THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in classes III and IV.
Mr. W Lauder's DRY WIT 9.4 Ritchie 1
Mr. Marquis' TRES FACILE 7.8 Behsman 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY 8.8 Townsend 3
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Redcot 7.13 Harrison 4

Not Run: Steel Blue 8.9.

Also Ran:—Foreman 9.1 Jovinl 8.13, Stung Again 7.9, Lucky Man 8.11, Charles William 8.11, Love Glass 8.7 Longleat 7.6, Gaybrook 7, and Gift of Song 6.12.

The Race.—They moved out together when Longleat raced to the front followed by Gaybrook. Foreman and Dry Wit. Tres Facile and Jovinl tailed off the field. Approaching the "mile" Lucky Man joined the leader and the two raced in front of the field. Gaybrook and Lucky Man fell away at the turn and here Dry Wit went on chased by Frailty. The former scored easily from Tres Facile who came up with a strong run. Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time.—2mins. 9 4/5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 226.8. Places Rs 68.8, Rs 23 and Rs 23.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 113.8. Places Rs. 32, Rs 14.8, and Rs 14.

Trainer: C Jennings.
Favourite.—Lucky Man.

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in classes I and II which have not won flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over since 1st January 1926.
Mr. Marquis' STARBOARD 8.4 Behsman 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOE'S LUCK 9.0 Stokes 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA-KUMARI 8.12 Barnett 3
Mr. Kelso's Wasp 8.1 Townsend 4

Not Run: Penetrate 7.7 and Pilgrim 7.6.

Also Ran:—Ox Trot 9.4, The Count 8.12, Vainqueur 7.1, Trajanus 8.3, Domestic Bond 8, Grand Excel 8, and Starwater 7.9

The Race.—A fair start saw Starwater out with a good lead from Ox Trot, Wasp, The Count and Joe's Luck with Trajanus last. At the half mile the field closed in though Starwater still had the lead. Round the turn the order was Starwater, Joe's Luck and Starboard. Joe's Luck looked a winner until collared by Starboard who won an exciting race by a head. 3/4 length, head.

Time.—1min. 41 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79.8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 19.8, and Rs. 28.8,

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 48. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 16.8 and Rs. 14.8.

Favourite: Joe's Luck
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in classes II and III.
Mr. Kelso's VENTOSE 8.12 Townsend ... 1
Mr. R H Gahagan's SPECIAL SPROUT 7.6 Howell 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM 7.9 Herbert 3
Mr. J A Irani's Beaver Puff 8.5 Behsman 4

Not Run: Stung Again 6.8.

Also Ran:—Happy Elf 9.7 Four Square 9.2, Radha Piari 8.4, Slovakia 8.4, and Minoo Mahal 7.9.

The Race:—Poet's Dream got the best of the start and raced in front of Minoo Mahal and Radha Piari while Happy Elf and Slovakia brought up the rear. Past the half mile. Special Sprout and Beaver Puff were prominent behind the leaders. Special Sprout joined Poet's Dream and the two entered the straight together. Ventose challenged them and won a fine race by a neck 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 41 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26.8. Places Rs 15, Rs. 16.8, and Rs. 29.8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 15.8. Places Rs. 8, Rs 8.8 and Rs 17.

Favourite: Ventose.
Trainer: E S Godfrey.

THE ALANDI PLATE. (Div. II.) Distanhe 1 mile.

Winner Rs 2,250, second Rs. 750 third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in classes I and II, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1926.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KANZE 2.0 Barnett 1
Mr N A Kazi's COSSACK 7.10 Behsman 2
Mr. J H Mashal's CROWN 6.0 Easton 3
Mr. A M Shaft's Sinnan 8.2 Howell 4

Not run:—Hazim 8.1.

Also Ran:—Hurchan 8.5, Zoolfakar 8.5, Red Flag 7.9, Hamid 8.2 Sannayet 7.13, Sea Spray 7.13 Butterfly 7.10 Shimo 7.9 Nassim 7.7, Dawood 7.5 and Rex 7.

The Race.—A bad start in which Hurchan suffered, Dawood led from Nassim Sinnan and Cossack, Crown and Kanze were prominent in the bunch. Kanze came to the front at the second furlong and proved too good for Cossack up the straight. Won by 1/2 length, head, short head.

Time.—1min 34 secs

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 20.8, Rs 28.8 and Rs. 26.8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 12.8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Hurchan.
Trainer:—Kisha Babu.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here this morning from Bombay to meet Mr. Gandhi. He will stay here till Tuesday and then leave for Bombay from where he will proceed to Lucknow to attend the meeting of the Khilafat Committee on the 20th instant when a branch of World Muslim Conference will be opened. He will then tour for a fortnight in the United Provinces and wherever Pandit Motilal Nehru directs in order to canvass for Congress candidates in the coming elections.—A. P.

Immediately after the publication of a Gazette extraordinary declaring the prevalence of insecurity under the Presidency Security Act, there was a general round up of bad characters in North Calcutta resulting in the arrest of a large number of men including many Peshwaris and up-country Mahomedans.—A.P.

A Trichinopoly message says that a contingent of about forty reserve constables has been despatched on Thursday to Negapatam in connection with the threatened Satyagraha agitation on account of the railway authorities cancelling the privilege of three days' absence of labourers from duty without permission.—A.P.

PATETI BANQUET IN LONDON

A TRIBUTE TO PARSI COMMUNITY

(FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

This year the Pateti was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, 9th September, held as usual under the auspices of Parsee Association of Europe under the Chairmanship of Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree. In spite of its occuring out of the London "season," it was largely attended, some 150 Parsee ladies and gentlemen with their guests of other communities being present. The chair was supported by nearly all members of the Committee, also Sir Dhanjibhoy and Lady Bomanjee with her venerable mother, groups representing the families of Cama, Wadia, Dabash, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Coyajee, and many others. The principal guests were Sir Mohamed Rafique, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mrs. Dutt, the charming daughter of Sir Harish Gour, who recently graduated in the Durham University.

The rich banquet, which included special dishes for uncompromising vegetarians among the guests, being ended, the Chairman gave the loyal toasts which the company drank upstanding and to the tune of the National Anthem.

Sir Mohamed Rafique then gave the toast of the Pateti, wishing the large assemblage of his hosts and the community generally a prosperous new year, with health, which he thought was always assured them, since they were bountiful in their feasts, as the banquet they had testified, and generally seemed to be blest with good digestions. (Laughter). He acknowledged the community formed a valuable section of Indian Nationhood, and felt sure they would continue to bear their responsibility, as they had always done, in the development of their country's welfare (Cheers).

SIR M. BHOWNAGREE'S SPEECH.

Sir Mancherjee in acknowledging the toast, expressed the pleasure it gave him and his community to receive such distinguished visitors as had honoured them that night. Sir Mohamed shewed his knowlege of Indo-Persian men and matters when he based his wishes for their prosperity and usefulness on the fact that in the Parsee Calendar there were prescribed no fasts but all feasts. (Laughtr). Sir Chimanlal Stelvad, not at the end, he hoped, but in the midst of a career of prominent success in many departments of life, had come to England for a short holiday, and was with them: as was Sir Lalubhai, with whom his life-long friendship enabled him to say that he had amply justified the promise of his youth by his varied activities, and above all by his commercial and industrial undertakings. Then they had with them the charming young daughter of one of India's prominent men, on whom Durham had conferred her graduation. (Cheers). The toast of these and other guests was in capable hands to follow in a few minutes, and he must therefore deny himself the pleasure of referring to them further. But, said the Chairman, he held in his hands a letter from one, whom they would have much liked to see among them, sending his good wishes to the assemblage from a Nursing Home—Mr. Vatchaghandy, the enterprising journalist who had made the "Sanj Vartman" one of the papers that took first rank as both the guide and expression of public opinion in India, was convalescing in that home after a serious affliction.

He again thanked all guests for the honour they had done his community by joining in the celebration of the Pateti.

Dr. Jal S. Vakil proposed the toasts of the guests and ladies.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in responding complained that the company had not carried a speech from him, since owing to the news received that day of a serious bereavement, he could not join in the festivity, and had come late just to greet his many Parsee friends. He then proceeded in his usual eloquent language to describe his years-old contact with eminent Parsees, recalling the services rendered to India by men like Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta. Dinshaw Wacha, he said, was still at the helm, his friend in the Chair that night was also active and seemed vigorous, and all these names were as examples to the rising generation of Parsees, to take their due place by the side of their Hindu and Mahomedan brethren in the work of India's advancement (Loud cheers). There were dark clouds, there were dissensions among communities, conflicts of interest, but with united efforts, all these can and will be dispelled, (cheers). Although it was a matter to be proud of that of the three Indian entrants of the portals of St. Stephans, all were Parsees, he could not say that the activities of the third were anything to be proud of (laud applause). In conclusion Sir Chimanlal warmly thanked the Chairman and Committee and the assemblage for the warmth of their reception.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas followed in felicitous terms recounting how the foundation of his education was laid by Parsee teachers, and how through a varied career, his intercourse with members of the community had been most amicable. He thanked the Association for giving him that night's delightful opportunity of meeting such a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and joined with his fellow guests in wishing them all prosperity in the new year. (Cheers).

NO LONGER MERE APPENDAGES.

Lady Bomanji responded as follows:—It gives me much pleasure to have the privilege of responding to the toast of the ladies and to say on behalf of all the ladies present a few words of thanks in appreciation of all the kind sentiments uttered by Dr. Vakil. It is indeed flattering to learn of the great homage paid to us ladies, by the men of our community—which small and handful though it be, has managed to progress quite well in spite of the vicissitudes it suffered in bygone days, and which has, I am thankful to say, always acknowledged the widening sphere of the activities of their women-kind. We are no longer looked upon as mere appendages, or bores, but as indispensable mates and salubrions and amiable companions. Therefore we feel all the more proud to be here to-night in response to their courtesy and chivalry, of which our worthy Chairman is a great example. No function seems complete without his kindly presence. I wish him and all the gentlemen a very happy New Year before resuming my seat. (Cheers).

Mrs. Dutt also responded in a neat speech.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, C.I.E., to whom the Chairman referred as the veteran educationist of the community, also responded.

Mr. Coyaji proposed the toast of the Association.

The toast was drunk to the tune of "For he's a jolly good fellow." Sir Mancherjee thanked Mr. Coyaji and the assemblage for their cordial expressions, stating that the Association was fortunate in having always voluntary workers on its Committee.

One of them, Mr. R. Desai, after a long spell of illness was with them that evening, and he hoped he would shortly be restored sufficiently to resume his work as Secretary. Meanwhile Mr. Spittama Cama was continuing to perform the onerous double duty of Treasurer and Secretary. (Cheers).

The speeches were interspersed with an attractive musical programme, which was kept up until the assemblage dispersed at a late hour.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

(Continued from page 6.)

maturing within the next few months. Even assuming therefore, that the scheme of the Finance Department was accepted in all its details, as against the £90,000,000 at 1s. 4d. which India would require, India's assets in Gold to-day are more than £80,000,000.

India's Claim to get back her gold, harmful!

In considering the scheme of the Finance Department the Commissioners overlook altogether the fact that India has these resources amounting to £80,000,000. They assume that our only gold resources at present are 22 crores of rupees at 2s. to the rupee in the Paper Currency Reserve. India has no need to go like a beggar to America to give her gold, so long as with a favourable trade balance, she can command adequate supplies of gold from year to year. In view of the financial difficulties of Great Britain Indian public opinion never contemplated the immediate return of India's gold Reserves. But assuming that this was the case, if a demand on the part of India to get back what is her own is to be characterised as harmful to India because it would spell insecurity to other countries and therefore would react unfavourably on this country, this is only a polite way of urging that for the present Great Britain cannot afford to return to India the gold that belongs to India.

But even assuming—what is false—that India's demand for gold under a gold standard would mean a drawing upon the resources of the world-market, we are told that "the residum of free gold available is not in excess of the probable requirements of other countries for purposes of reconstruction." The Commission speak on the basis of authoritative evidence received from the United States: but we have the following figures of the net imports of gold into the United States:—

August 1, 1914, to December 31. 1918	£1,071,406,000
1920	£ 94,000,000
1921	£ 667,357,000
1922	£ 238,295,000
1923	£ 294,073,000
1924	£ 258,073,000
	£ 2,623,204,000
Deduct the net export of gold for 1919	£ 291,651,000
	£ 2,331,553,000

An Absurd Suggestion.

The United States have absorbed during the last ten years 2,3000,000,000 dollars worth of gold. The Commission tell us that they parted with £134,000,000 in 1925. It is nothing short of an absurdity to suggest that the United States to-day require for internal consumption the surplus £2,000,000,000 that they absorbed during the last ten years; and if the United States can part with this surplus for the monetary, reconstruction of "other countries", has India no place in the world of nations?

Writing about the close of 1924, Prof. H. Parker Willis of the Columbia University, Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, observes: "The United States now has in its hand about £4,3000,000,000 of gold. Some estimate the stock on hand £200,000,000 higher than that figure. This quantity of gold is far greater than is needed for any reasonable purpose in the United States.....There is an immense excess supply of gold either in circulation or in the vaults of member banks or elsewhere. At the same time foreign countries are in some cases largely stripped of gold, while in those which maintain a substantial vault supply the price level and monetary structure are so large as to dwarf the gold foundation underlying it. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that redistribution of gold must occur, and that in this redistribution the United States will give up perhaps £1,500,000,000 to £2,000,000,000 of the gold stock it now has."

It is not suggested that all this surplus stock of gold has already disappeared in the last year; nor that the lines of redistribution will be determined by geographical boundaries or the colour of skin of the people who need it for reconstruction. It is left to His Majesty's Royal Commissioners, including four Indians, to suggest that India shall not be included in "various European and other countries" who require gold for financial equilibrium from the United States. We maintain that the Blackett scheme could have been improved on the lines suggested by Indian economists in such a way that India's action would not have involved any additional demand for gold in the world market.

(To Be Continued).

A SCOTCH ROMANCE

"THE CHILDREN OF THE BETRAYER" by Evelyn Smith, published by Nisbet & Co., Ltd. Price 7s 6d.

The scene of this charming story is laid in the wild Scottish Highlands in the days of King James I, when the clans were fighting and robbing each other without mercy. The hero and heroine, brother and sister are practically outcasts from their clan as their father betrayed his chieftain. But by their courage, honesty, loyalty and beauty they win through to honour in the end. The scenery is wonderfully well described so that the smell of the heather and the keen freshness of the air become real, and the reader can see the purple mountains and silvery lakes. There is one scene which the authoress fails to describe with the tragedy and pathos it deserves. That is the ride of the women of the Cohoon clan to stirling each carrying on a lance the bloodstained garment of a kinsman who had been killed by the Macgregors. They pass before the King who hears their petition and issues a warrant against that clan.

The young hero saves the life of his chieftain and is reinstated amongst his kinsfolk. The heroine, after exciting adventures, also comes to a happy ending in a pleasing tale.

THE DHARWAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 28.

Five teams contested for the Cup this year. In the first round the Police Team disposed of the K. L. E. High School team by 3 goals to nil. In the second round the United Hockey team was disposed of by the Karnatak College team by 3 goals to 1; and the Police Team was disposed of by the Dharwar High School team by 3 goals to 2. Thus the Karnatak College and the Dharwar High School both proved themselves worthy of the honour of fighting for the Cup in the Finals. Both fought with great vigour and the first match was consequently a draw, each side scoring one goal. The match was, therefore, replayed on Sunday the 26th instant and it appeared as if the match would again be a draw. Fortune, however, favoured the Karnatak College, who hit the decisive goal when there were about 15 minutes to time, and they won the well contested match by 2 goals to 1. Principal Hampton and Mr. Braskar were kind enough to be the refers. After the match the huge crowd, consisting of about two thousand people flocked round the place where the large cup and several prizes were kept to be presented to the players. Mrs. Hampton amidst great cheers presented the silver cup to Mr. Shaikh, the Captain of the College team. She also presented a Hockey stick to Mr. M. S. Gruthu offered by Mr. R. G. Kulkarni; a silver medal to Mr. Shaikh, the Captain of the winning team, offered by Mr. Erachshaw, the Post Master; a silver medal to Mr. Gimmy da Costa, offered by Mr. S. R. Narsapure and a silver medal to Mr. P. S. Gojnur, offered by Mr. T. S. Gruthu. The following prizes are also announced to the best players of the Dharwar High School by Messrs. Narsapure and Co:—Three silver medals to be presented to Kalahal B. B. Jakkangowdar and Desai B. S. The huge crowd then dispersed after a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Hampton for kindly taking the trouble of coming down to present the Cup and distribute the prizes and to Principal Hampton, Prof. Gideon, Rao Saheb Rane, Mr. S. S. Gruthu and Mr. Bhaskar for undertaking to be the referees in the several matches, proposed on behalf of the Tournament Committee by Mr. V. V. Kamat, the Hondrary Secretary.

The winners and runners up of the Tournament since its institution in 1923 by Col. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., the then Collector of Dharwar are as follows:—

1923. Winners, Karnatak College. Runners up, the Dharwar Gymkhana.

1924. Winners, Dharwar High School. Runners up Karnatak College.

1925. Winners Dharwar High School. Runners up the K. L. E. High School.

1926. Winners Karnatak College. Runners up the Dharwar High School."

A Nagpur message of October 2 says:—The Nagpur Municipality has decided to allot municipal land and spend the necessary money for erecting a statue of the late B. G. Tilak.

A press communique announces that the competitive examination for admission to the Imperial Indian Police Service will begin at Allahabad on 22nd November next.

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"Although I worked in malarial districts I kept in good health until 1923, when malaria got into my system," said Mr. de Silva. "Then intermittent attacks made me very weak. I had aches and pains all over my body, lost considerably in weight, and had had restless nights.

"I was always trying malaria remedies, yet the attacks continued until eventually I commenced a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then gradually my health, strength and appetite were restored. Now the aches and pains have gone, I sleep soundly, and I am happy to say that since my cure some eighteen months ago I have been free of malaria. It is with feelings of thankfulness that I look back upon the day I decided to give the wonderful blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a trial."

Malarial germs cannot live in the pure rich blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and it is the same good red blood that remedies anaemia, restores digestion and appetite, builds up the nerves, imparts new health and strength to the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

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TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The name of Master's Tutorial High School, Grant Road, has of late become somewhat notorious owing to a certain Police court case. The said school acquired no mean standing owing to the indefatigable and selfless efforts of the late Mr. F. D. Master B.A., the founder and principal of the school. On his death Messrs. M. S. Banaji, F. R. Dubash, and S. E. Dastur became the joint principals of the said school.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Master, a fund to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 was collected and it was declared that out of the interest, every year gold medals were to be awarded to the students of the school, passing the Matric Examination with the highest number of marks in various subjects. To the best of information that could be gathered, the fund was not invested in any securities; but all the same medals were annually awarded till 1921. Since then for some inexplicable and unexplained reason no medals have been awarded. One should like to know to what use that fund has been converted. The trustees of that fund, whosoever they may be, owe an explanation to those who subscribed with a view to perpetuate the memory of the departed worthy, as also to the public.

In 1923, Mr. F. R. Dubash severed his connection with the school. After a lapse of about a year it struck some one to perpetuate his connection with the school, by awarding every year gold medals to students for good conduct; and with that purpose a fund was started which amounted to about Rs. 1,500, the school on its part contributing Rs. 400 to the same. An address was presented to Mr. F. R Dubash at the Victoria Theatre and there it was announced that the fund was to be invested in public securities and medals given out of the interest. It is almost two years since the fund was collected and declaration made, yet nothing has been done to carry out the object and no medals have been awarded. Will the Trustees explain why these medals have not been awarded so far and in what securities the said fund has been invested?—Yours, etc.,

AN INQUIRER.

SLEEPLESS MAN

"A NEW WORLD BY MEANS OF DRUGS"

A new world by means of drugs was the starting suggestion made by Mr. Irenee Dupont, the head of the biggest munition chemical works in America, which bears his name, to the convention of the American Chemical Society at Philadelphia.

After pointing to the enormous gains to industry by chemical research, which was saving America in regard to cheaper rubber alone 130 million dollars a year, Mr. Dupont said: "We know that some adults sleep more hours per night than others. It seems likely that this is due to some slight difference either of nature or to more quickly accumulated poisons, which necessitate sleep for their removal, or to their less rapid elimination by those who sleep less soundly. Does it not seem likely that the reactions may be hastened by some catalytic agent, or that the antidote itself may be prepared and administered, thereby decreasing the amount of sleep required, or even doing away with the necessity of sleep?"

Having made man sleepless, Mr. Dupont would then make him a genius, for he suggested that since drugs like caffeine stimulate the mind without apparent later depression, some compound might be found to stimulate the mind so that the user would become a mental superman.

People growing crabbed with age do so (he said) as a result of chemical reactions in the liver. The whole character of children is known to be affected by glandular secretions, he added. When these were understood we might expect to be able by injecting proper compounds into the individual to make character to order and achieve a short cut to the millennium.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Legislative Department:—The disqualification against Surpatsingh for failure to lodge within the prescribed period the return of election expenses in connection with his candidature at the election to the Council of State from Bihar and Orissa non-Mahomedan constituency has been removed. The regulation consolidating and amending the law relating to the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in Ajmere Merwara has been gazetted.

Home Department:—Mr. J. M. Dunnett officiates as joint Home Secretary. Mr. J. D. V. Hodge is confirmed as Deputy Home Secretary. The services of Mr. T. Sloan I.C.S. are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government. The resignation of Justice Zafarali of the additional judgeship, Lahore High Court is accepted.

Foreign and Political Department:—No person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter Chagai Agency unless he is in possession of a passport endorsed by way of visa for British India or is exempted under rules. Col. Scott officiates as Inspecting Officer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province vice Lt. Col. A. C. Tancock granted leave.

Education Department:—Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas has been nominated by the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee vice Mr. Lalji Naranji resigned.

Railway Department: [illegible] Manager, G. I. P. Railway vice Mr. D. S. Burn proceeding [illegible]

MAHATMA GANDHI AND WORLD-POLITICS

(By T.L. VASWANI.)

Freedom is our Dharma, and we must win it by moral strength, not by brute-force. Here, to my mind, is the greatness of Gandhi. He has taught that National Freedom may be won without violence. Therefore to me Mahatma Gandhi's message is not merely political. It has a value for all who would help in building up a new social order, a new Civilization. The Governments of Europe, believe in brute-force. Europe, even after the horrors of the world war is an armed camp. France still is anxious to exact her pound of flesh from Germany. German thinkers still advocate what they call a "katastrophen politik." Many talk of the "next war" Montagu told us that the "ultimate weapon" was force! Lloyd George and Winterton threatened us with "all the resources" of a great "Empire." The bureaucracy in India goes on with its ruthless repression. Yes—Europe believes in the Doctrine of Physical Force! The British Empire and the Nations of Europe are re-organizing themselves but in the spirit that what wins is physical force. And there are young men to-day who would, if they could, try in India a repetition of violent experiments of Europe. This whole doctrine is challenged by Mahatma Gandhi. He says to the "Sirkar," to the 'Empire':—Yes, you have 'resources;' you have money and machinery and big army and navy and military science and the Satanic agencies of destruction. But you cannot 'compel' co-operation: We "will" not participate in your plans and programmes of exploitation. And by the power of "will," "mind" and "character" we shall achieve our emancipation.

A bold challenge this! So Jesus taught: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." This "meekness" is not weakness. It is strength at its highest. It is sacrifice.

Some kind of 'direct action' is what the new political thought of the world seeks after. But in the West direct action takes the form of "physical force." Bolshevism is based on a doctrine of physical force. The Fascisti in Italy came to power by using the weapon of force. The occupation of the Ruhr was prompted by belief in the efficacy of physical force.

Mahatma Gandhi has seen that a new form of direct action is needed. He has seen what the world's politicians and statesmen have yet to see. For physical force does not solve the sad world's problem. Violence only begets more violence. And what Jesus said has yet to be assimilated by 'Christian' Europe:—They that take up the sword, perish by the sword. Yet we cannot achieve "Swaraj" without some force, some "Shakti." Freedom cannot come as a "bakhsheesh" from the British. Out of "Shakti" will grow Swaraj. It is a moral and intellectual "shakti" we need,—a power of mind and unity, of self-organisation and self-sacrifice. Are we working to that End?

What will History say as to which went under in the struggle of these days,—the bureaucracy or the Indian People? The answer depends upon "ourselves." Meetings, resolutions, paper-schemes and programmes! What "can" they achieve without a "shakti" among the people? It is "Vitality" not stimulants the Nation needs. With the coming again of the missing "shakti," the village folk and toiling multitudes of sub-conscious India will awake and answer to the wandering Call. And Liberty will leap laughing—out of the sufferings of this ancient, gifted but broken Nation!

News has been received that a Bristol Fighter crashed at Peshawar on Friday. The machine hit an obstruction after leaving the aerodrome and completely crashed, caught fire and was wrecked. The pilot Flying Officer P. H. Nicholls is moderately severely injured and a passenger leading air craftsman G. Gairaf was slightly injured. —A. P.

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